

# The Massillon Independent.

VOL. XXV NO. 27.

MASSILLON, OHIO DECEMBER 23, 1887.

WHOLE NO. 1,455

## BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

### ATTORNEYS.

R. W. McCAGHEY, Attorney at Law, office over Dehnen's Arcade Store, Erie street, Massillon, Ohio.

COLE & REINOLD, Attorneys at Law and Notaries Public, office over Marks Bros. store Erie street, Massillon, Ohio.

WILLISON & GARRETT, Attorneys-at-Law, Rooms Nos. 11 and 11½ Opera Block.

ROBERT H. FOLGER, Attorney at Law, U. S. Commissioner, Commissioner of Deeds for New York and Pennsylvania, and Notary Public, Office Second floor Tremont Block, No. 46 South Erie street, Massillon, O. Will give strict attention to all business entrusted to his care in Stark and the adjoining counties.

### BANKS.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon, Ohio. Jos. Coleman, President, J. H. Hunt, Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Erie street, Massillon, Ohio. \$150,000 Capital. S. Hunt, President, C. Stetson, Cashier.

GERMAN DEPOSIT BANK, Hotel Conrad Block. Dealers in promissory notes, manufacturers' scrip and exchange. Collections made in all cities and towns in the United States. P. G. ALBRIGHT, Cashier.

### CIGAR MANUFACTURERS.

PETER SAILER, manufacturer and wholesaler Cigar dealer. Factory corner Erie and Tremont streets.

PHIL BLUMENSCHEN, wholesale and retail dealer in Cigars. Factory a store room No. 59 West Main street.

### DRUGGISTS.

W. H. McCALL & CO., Druggists. Prescription work, wholesale and retail dealers in stationery, bank books and school supplies. A full line of druggists' sundries.

Z. BALZLY, dealer in Drugs, Medicines, and Chemicals, Stationery and Fancy Articles, Stationery and Blank Books, Opera House, Massillon, Ohio.

### DENTISTS.

E. CHIDESTER, Dentist, over Humberger & Son's store. Nitrous oxide gas administered for painless extraction of teeth.

### FURNITURE.

JOHN H. OGDEN, Furniture Dealer and Undertaker, No. 33 West Main street.

### DRY GOODS.

HUMBERGER & SON, dealers in general Dry Goods, Notions, Fancy Goods, etc. No. 3 East Main street.

### PHYSICIANS.

H. C. ROYER, M. D. SURGEON. Office hours: 7 A. M. to 9:30 A. M. 12 M. to 2 P. M. 5 P. M. to 7 P. M.

Office and Residence 113 E. Main St., Massillon, O.

D. W. H. KIRKLAND, Homeopathic Practitioner. Office No. 53 East Main street, Massillon, Ohio. Office hours: 7 to 9 A. M., 1 to 3 P. M., 7 to 9 P. M. Office open day and night.

F. E. SEAMAN, M. D. Physician and Surgeon. Office hours: 7 to 10 A. M. 1 to 3 P. M. 6 to 8 P. M.

Office over Hildner & Co. Jewellers jewelry store, 145 E. St. Office open day and night.

H. GARRIGUES, M. D. Physician and Surgeon. Office hours: 8 to 10 A. M. 1 to 3 P. M. 7 to 9 P. M.

Office in H. Beatty's block, formerly occupied by Dr. Burdick. Near corner of Main and Erie streets. Residence on Charles and Hill street, near Methodist church.

### HARDWARE.

S. A. CONRAD & CO., Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street.

### MANUFACTORIES.

MASSILLON CONTRACTING AND BUILDING CO., Manufacturers of Doors Sash Blinds, Mouldings, etc.

H. S. SNYDER & CO., manufacturers of Novelty Pumps, Stoves, Engines, Mill and Mining Machinery. Works on South Erie street.

RUSSELL & CO., manufacturers of Thrashing Machines, Portable and Stationary and Traction Engines, Horse Powers, Saw Mills, etc.

MASSILLON ROLLING MILL, Joseph Corns & Son, Proprietors, manufacturers of a superior quality of Merchant Bar and Blacksmith iron.

MASSILLON GLASS FACTORY, manufactures Green Glass Hollow Ware, Beer Bottles, Flasks, etc.

MASSILLON IRON BRIDGE COMPANY, Manufacturers of Bridges, Roofs and General Iron Structures.

### GROCERIES.

D. ATWATER & SON, Established in 1832. For forwarding and Commission Merchant and dealer in all kinds of Country Produce. Warehouse in Atwater's Block, Exchange street.

ALBRIGHT & CO., Cash Grocers and Provision Dealers, Queensware, etc., No. 25 East Main street. Goods delivered free of charge.

### TINNERS.

HENRY OELHER, dealer in Stoves, Tinware, House Furnishing Goods, etc. No. 14 West Main street.

### REAL ESTATE.

P. G. ALBRIGHT, dealer in all kinds of Real Estate. Office in German Deposit Bank.

### JEWELERS.

JOSEPH COLEMAN, dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc. No. 5 South Erie street.

C. F. VON KANEL, West Side Jeweler, No. 5 West Main street.

Double Barrel Breech Loading Shot Guns, 12 to 20. Single Breech Loading Shot Guns, 12 to 20. Every kind of Breech Loading and Repeating Rifles, 12 to 40. Muzzle Loading Double Shot Guns 12 to 20. Single Shot Guns, 12 to 20. Revolvers, 12 to 20. Double Action Self Cockers, 12 to 20. All kinds of Cartridges, Shells, Caps, Wads, Tools, Powder-Flasks, Shot Pouches, Primers. Send two cents for illustrated catalogue. Address: CHAS. WESTERN GUN WORKS, 23 Smithfield St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

N. B.—This is a 2-year-old reliable firm. Perfectly trustworthy. Orders filled promptly and goods sent by mail or express to any part of the world. No matter what you want in the gun line you can get it at the Great Western by writing a letter.

Guns Made to Order. Guns and Revolvers Repaired.

Don't trifle with any Throat or Lung Disease. If you have a Cough or Cold, or the children are threatened with Croup or Whooping Cough, use Acker's English Remedy and prevent further trouble. It is a positive cure, and we guarantee it. Price 10 and 50c.

For sale by W. H. McCall & Co.

## POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

Topics of the Times Given in a terse and Spleen Manner.

There will be no international yacht race next year.

Ben. Butterworth continues quite ill with typhoid fever.

John Porter, negro, who burned a white woman by firing her house, was lynched at Quitman, Ga.

Transfer books of the C. H. & D. railroad, which have been closed for six months, opened in New York to-day.

Tom Free and Robert Lash, Indianapolis toughs, shot George Zahner in the face producing a dangerous wound.

Crown prince's doctors at San Remo report a new growth on the royal larynx and a diminution of the old growth.

The California and Oregon railway has been completed. This event represents twenty-one years of continuous work.

A false alarm of fire in a Vienna (Austria) theater caused a bloodless panic. Loss, \$3,000, on crushed bonnets and bustles.

The steamer Etruria has made the fastest time on record, the time from New York to Fastnet being 11 days and two hours.

The Edgar Thomson steel works, at Bradfords, Pa., has closed down. Several thousands men are thrown out of employment.

Claus Spreckels will build a \$500,000 beet sugar factory at Watsonville, Cal. Similar works will be built in other parts of the state.

John Bushart, a Pittsburg photographer, was murdered at his boarding house, in that city, by a man supposed to be "Buntzy" Kain.

At Speckardsville, Mo., Robert Kirk kicked a dog during a dog fight, and his brother-in-law, William Kirk, cut his throat.

Dr. Samuel Bechtel, of McDonaldsville, O., died suddenly while watching at the bedside of Mrs. Howard Leland, a patient, at Canton, O.

The Masonic fair in New York, in behalf of the fund for the asylum for destitute Massons, their widows and children, netted about \$60,000.

At a conference between officials of Chicago and those of the annexed village of Hyde Park, a satisfactory understanding was arrived at.

In the case of the tally-sheet forgers at Columbus three of the accused pleaded "not guilty," and the cases are set for hearing January 3.

Perry C. Smith, of New York, has been appointed to succeed Eugene Higgins as chief of the appointment division of the treasury department.

Drifted snow at Caraquette, N. B., on International railroad, threw an engine and passenger car from a bridge into the river. Eight killed and five injured.

All the pretty misses and bad boys in Washington, Mo., gathered in the public square to enjoy the novelty of seeing three blushing ladies publicly flogged by their fathers for stealing. Misery, in this instance, had too much company. A German judge was responsible for it.

Francis Driver, enthusiastic colored sacrifice of Selma, Ala., had her head chopped off by faith-cure Doctor W. W. Jordan at a "passover feast." Now the doctor lies in jail tight clutching on to his own spirit, while the negroes howl about outside, anxious to dispatch it to the hot by and by.

The famous female bandit, Senora Amasia Rubio de Pascualera, of San Antonio, Mexico, is dead. Nearly 150 Federal troops killed her lover. In revenge she swore to beat five men annually. She has done it by piercing susceptible male hearts, not with Cupid's arrows, but with bullets. Her fortune, obtained by robbery, was bequeathed to charity.

Samuel Snorff, farmer, Darke county, was found acceptable for the time.

S. P. Dunkle, farmer, of Darke county, was passed. Mr. Dunkle said he had read accounts of the case, but had formed no opinion.

William Jenkins, farmer, Clarke county, was passed.

E. P. Catlin, bookbinder, of Portsmouth, Scioto county, was passed, and the jury box was now full.

The defense excused Frank Altheer, and Jesse Ellis, a Brown county farmer, took his place.

The defense also excused James B. Gilson, and Charles W. Swing, farmer, of Clermont county, was called and accepted.

Both sides now expressed their satisfaction with the jury, which composes the following names:

George Cox, Highland county, farmer.

Charles W. Swing, Clermont county, farmer.

Jesse Ellis, Brown county, farmer.

Isaac West, Highland county, farmer.

Monroe Stetler, Montgomery county, farmer.

Joseph W. Nichol, Butler county, farmer.

Jesse N. Oren, Clinton county, farmer.

John Rife, Green county, farmer.

Samuel Snorff, Darke county, farmer.

S. P. Dunkle, Darke county, stock dealer and farmer.

William Jenkins, Clarke county, farmer.

E. P. Catlin, Scioto county, bookbinder.

Ten of the jury are plain farmers, one a stock dealer and farmer and one a bookbinder.

But two peremptory challenges were used by the defense.

The court then took a recess.

Prosecutor Burnett denies that any arrangement was made with Wilshire, directly or through his counsel, by which, in consideration of his testimony, he should receive immunity. Wilshire's testimony, the prosecutor says, was a surprise to him. He had not looked for or expected it.

John L. Sullivan kissed the Blarney stone in Ireland yesterday.

Messenger Chief, the noted trotter, valued at \$20,000, is dead.

Fire at St. Augustine, Fla., caused \$125,000 loss on business blocks.

Knights of Labor give their enthusiastic support to Callom's postal telegraph bill.

George Green, colored, cattle thief, was lynched at Flemington, Fla., by vigilantes.

Thomas Woolfolk was found guilty of murder at Macon, Ga., and sentenced to be hanged.

Friends of ex-Congressman McKenzie say he will get the vacant Mexican mission January 1.

St. Louis has just voted down the proposition to have German taught in her public schools at an annual expense of \$60,000.

Randall Cooper, American forger, has been arrested in Paris for defrauding several London, England, banks out of \$50,000 by forged drafts.

Chicago Anarchists propose to raise a perpetual fund of \$100,000 to support the families of their executed fellows and to pay the costs of future trials.

Commuters of Philadelphia have organized into an association. It is now suing the Philadelphia & Reading railroad for excessive commuters' rates.

Over \$1,000,000 worth of valuable papers and money were recovered from the iron vaults in the ruins of the Phelps, Dodge & Fainter shoe factory at Chicago.

It is said that the congregation in New York to whom the Socialist Rev. Dr. Fentecost will preach on Sunday mornings will be gradually molded into a church to be called the "Church of Jesus, the Carpenter."

Holmes Cummins, minority stockholder in the city oil works, Memphis, Tenn., has sued the American Oil Trust for \$1,000 damages to his business. The city oil works are in the trust, which Cummins claims is a monopoly to drive out competition and secure all the profit of the cotton seed trade.

The Western steel works, of South St. Louis, will close down on the 1st of January. The cause assigned is the withdrawal of orders by railroad companies, believing that in consequence of the president's message rails can soon be obtained cheaper from Europe.

Joseph Knight, sixty years of age, individual bookkeeper in the Manufacturers' National bank, Philadelphia, is short \$85,000. He falsified the accounts of depositors during all his thirty-six years' service and refused promotion to cashier, fearing detection. He took the money to maintain his social position.

Annie Horton, great-granddaughter of John C. Calhoun, went violently insane at Washington while witnessing the shooting scene in Clara Morris' play, "Article 47." Five years ago Miss Horton fired several shots at George Morgan, son of Senator Morgan, of Alabama, and the play recalling the affair vividly to her mind caused the insanity.

Newman & Spanner's saw mills at Iron-ton, O., burned. Loss, \$50,000.

Henry S. Ives has sued Julius Dexter for \$100,000 damages for false arrest.

New York capital is agitating a \$20,000,000 elevated railroad for Chicago.

John L. Sullivan has issued a challenge to fight either Kilrain or Smith for \$5,000.

At Elkhart, Ind., Harvey Mayers eloped with Mrs. John Ayres and her four children.

S. H. Frank & Company, Toledo retail dry goods house, assigned. Assets \$100,000.

William Gorman, of Newark, O., has been given a life sentence for killing Officer Roach.

Forefathers' day was celebrated at Boston by a banquet in Music hall on Tuesday evening.

G. A. R. fair for the purpose of building a soldiers' memorial hall is booming at Iron-ton, O.

Hon. John S. Barbour has been elected United States senator to succeed Senator Riddleberger, of Virginia.

Robert Garrett and party have arranged to make a tour of the world, returning to Baltimore in October, 1888.

The trial of Ben. Hopkins has been postponed in the United States district court until January 10 by consent of Judge Sage and counsel.

Senator Voorhees doesn't want the tax on spirits reduced, though he might be willing to see that on tobacco repealed, excepting on cigars and cigarettes.

Several business men in New York have organized a stock company, with a capital of \$500,000, to construct and operate a telegraph line between that city and Chicago.

The snow storm in Kansas, Colorado and Missouri is temporarily checked by the increasing cold. Many trains are hours behind time, and the thermometer is at zero.

The passenger department of the Central Traffic association at Chicago, has recommended that all the mileage rates, from 1,000 to 5,000 miles, be made uniform, at two cents per mile.

Five workmen were instantly killed by the explosion of a boiler at Winchester's saw mill, near Tilton, Ga. The men were standing in front of the furnace to get warm when the explosion occurred.

Bibb Gregg, for fifty years a terror to the border farmers of Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio and Maryland, has been found dead with a bullet hole in his breast at a place on the West Virginia mountains.

The suit of James H. Goodsell against the Western Union Telegraph company for \$500,000 damages for breach of contract, has been decided in favor of the telegraph company in the superior court of New York city.

GATHERING REPUBLICANS.

An Important Conference to Be Held in Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 21.—There is little indication as yet of a general attendance upon the conference meeting of Republicans which has been called for by the state central committee, the same to include members of committees, representatives from Lincoln leagues, which is the latest "fad" of the party in this state, the state central committee and leading Republicans generally. The conference will be minus the presence of Lieutenant Governor Robertson, of whom the latest account is that he is lying sick in a New York hotel, having been taken ill while attending the National conference in that city. This will likely have the effect of the anticipated row between him and the Sayre faction over the charge that Robertson was sold out by his friends in the legislative deal. With this disturbing element gone the conference may be harmonious. No special program of exercises has been prepared, but speeches will be expected from Harrison, Porter, Sayre and other representative Republicans.

Among the delegates who have already reported, and they are scarce, there is a general concurrence in the view that the state convention should await the meeting of the National convention, and as this will not be held until June, this means plenty of time for candidates to get ready before the nominating convention and a short campaign. One reason also assigned for a late convention is that congress may continue in session until June, and the issues which may grow out of its action are likely to furnish material on which to make a canvass. The prime object, however, is to keep the party in Indiana in full accord with the action of the National convention. To-morrow evening there will be a meeting of the state central committee, at which time the number of delegates to the state convention will be determined, and it is anticipated that there will be a recommendation from the committee delaying the convention until the time indicated, even if the conference takes no final action in the matter. This is directly contrary to the spirit shown by the Indiana Democracy, who want an early convention and a long campaign, with a lively start from the start to the end.

Arrested for Arson.

HILLSBORO, Tex., Dec. 22.—Fire yesterday destroyed the stores of Levine Bros., L. B. Brown, L. Brin and the Sturgis National bank. Total loss, \$60,000; insurance, \$40,000. Joseph Levine has been arrested at Waco, charged with starting the fire.

Five Years for Killing His Wife.

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 22.—In the superior court yesterday, Thomas J. Doyle, of this city, who kicked his wife to death last June, was allowed to plead guilty of manslaughter. He was sentenced to five years in the state prison.

Fell Forty Feet.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 22.—Samuel R. Love, a pipe fitter, while at work at the Gramercus Stock company building, at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, slipped and fell to the ground, forty feet below, breaking two ribs and sustaining severe internal injuries.

Bad On the Societies.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 22.—The fire at Zionsville, Ind., yesterday morning was subdued after \$10,000 worth of property had been destroyed.

## A COOLING ATMOSPHERE.

THE SEASON'S WORST STORM IN THE NORTHWEST.

A Drop of Thirty-Five Degrees in the Temperature at Chicago in Twelve Hours—Twenty-Eight Degrees Below Zero at Fort Assinaboine.

CHICAGO, Dec. 22.—The rain, mud and slush which, on yesterday afternoon, made life in Chicago a burden, gave place during the night to a cold wave from the northwest. It came with a rush and inside of twelve hours there was a drop of 35 degrees in temperature. The signal service reports the thermometer at 5 degrees above in the early morning hours; at 6 o'clock it was 10 degrees above, but, though at 10 o'clock the sun shone brightly, the rays had but a slight warming effect.

The indications are that the cold blast will hover over this region for at least twenty-four hours longer, and that a lower point on the thermometer will be touched. The wind during the night reached a velocity of twenty-four miles an hour, but has dropped to six.

At 6 o'clock this morning Fort Totten, Dak., reported the temperature at 20 degrees below; at Denver it was 14 degrees below, and at Montrose 20 degrees below. Away down at Fort Davis, Tex., the inhabitants were reveling in the novel luxury of a snow storm, and at San Francisco the thermometer stood at 26 degrees above.

From Minneapolis, Minnesota.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 22.—The storm which started in yesterday and still continues furiously in Minnesota is by far the worst of the season. The wind is strong and the snow has drifted badly. The storm was general in the northwest. It was accompanied by very cold weather in Dakota and the northwest territory, the lowest point reached being twenty-eight below at Fort Assinaboine. At 5 o'clock yesterday it had dropped at all points in Dakota except Bl-marek, and was moving east. Trains are delayed somewhat, but as yet there is no general interruption of business. If the storm continues all day, however, many railroad blockages must ensue. Several inches of snow have fallen.

Around Zero at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 22.—The blizzard that started in the west early yesterday morning continues in its severity, and at 9 o'clock this morning the thermometer hovered around zero. A cutting, but not violent wind comes from the southwest.

Reports from Leavenworth, Kan., indicate much suffering in the west from lack of fuel. Demands on the mines are far greater than can be filled, and messages come hourly demanding and appealing for fuel.

Similar reports come from Parsons and Topeka. Farmers are burning corn, furniture and parts of their houses to keep from freezing.

At Illinois Capital.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 22.—Shortly after noon yesterday the temperature fell 32 degrees and as low as zero. A heavy wind and snow storm followed the falling temperature, and the ground is covered with several inches of snow. At about the same hour Tuesday, December 20, 1895, occurred what is known as the remarkable change. At that time the change is said to have been 70 degrees. Ducks are said to have been frozen in ponds and pigs and chickens froze fast in muddy barn yards.

In New York.

CANAJOHARIE, N. Y., Dec. 22.—The heaviest snow storm of the year prevails in the Mohawk valley. The snow is now about two feet deep and railroad travel is impeded.

Freezing to Death in Kansas.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 22.—Several people have been frozen to death in Kansas, and others are suffering for lack of food and fuel.

Pentecost Refuses.

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.—A meeting was held last night in the Bellevue avenue Congregational church in Newark to act upon the resignation of Rev. Hugh O. Pentecost, who recently affiliated with the Henry George people. The church society took a vote which resulted in 109 voting not to accept and 26 voting in favor of accepting his resignation. A committee was sent to Mr. Pentecost, but he refused to serve under any consideration.

Cold-Blooded Murder.

FAIRBURN, Ga., Dec. 22.—Joe Milner was passing along the road to his work, when he was approached by Lewis Askew, who said: "Joe, I understand you have been talking about me." "No, I have not," was the reply, whereupon Askew discharged both barrels of a shotgun which he was carrying, both loads entering the breast and heart of Milner, from the effects of which he died.

A Boston Rumor.

BOSTON, Dec. 22.—It is rumored here that the pope intends to make Archbishop Williams, of Boston, a cardinal; place Bishop McMahon, of Hartford, with Williams as coadjutor, and raise Vicar General Byrne, of Boston, to the episcopacy, establishing his see at Hartford.

Canada Not to Take the Canadian Pacific.

MONTREAL, Dec. 22.—The story that the Canadian Pacific railroad was to be taken by the Dominion government on a guarantee of 3 per cent, is given an emphatic denial by General Manager Van Horne and Sir Donald Smith, of the Canadian Pacific directorate.

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## PROCEEDINGS OF BOTH BODIES OF THE NATIONAL LEGISLATURE.

A Communication From the President Received in the Lower Branch, Relating to a National Coinage of Gold and Silver—Revenue Reduction Talk.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—Congress received a communication to-day from the president containing the report of Edmund Atkinson, who was specially designated under acts of congress to visit the financial centers of Europe in order to ascertain the feasibility of establishing by international standard a sixty of rate between gold and silver and free coinage of both. Secretary Bayard recapitulates the instructions to Atkinson, and lays particular stress upon the president's wish that he should obtain the most authoritative and intelligent opinions of the leading financiers of Europe to the end that an effort might be made to forever settle the silver question by the establishing of an international standard of rates.

Mr. Atkinson's report is of great length, and his conclusions are that there is no present disposition on the part of European nations to take action which would affect financial conditions in this country. None of the European governments would seriously consider a proposition for an international agreement upon the comparative value of gold and silver, or any movement in the direction of international bimetallicism. He thinks that it would be unwise for the United States to again take the initiative in this matter, as such action is misconstrued and might tend to retard the object aimed at.

On behalf of the committee on rules Mr.



## DARING AND SUFFERING.

## A HISTORY OF THE ANDREWS RAILROAD RAID INTO GEORGIA IN 1862.

The Most Heroic and Tragical Episode of the Civil War.

BY WILLIAM FITZINGER.

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## CHAPTER XIII.

## THE LAST HOPE.

We crouched down as well as we could in the tender while passing Ringgold, that the enemy might not see our number, and when beyond the town we arose and looked about us. The country was mostly wooded and rough, being much cut up by the branches of the swollen Chickamauga creek. We had no food, though we might have taken on a few water-soaked fence rails and broken them to burn; but what would have been the use? Every combustible scrap was carefully gathered up and thrown into the engine. Worst symptom of all, a large pair of saddle bags, which we had never seen Andrews without from the time of the midnight conference, together with his cap and some other pieces of clothing that he did not need for immediate use, were flung remorselessly into the furnace. Various papers went along. "These were probably documents that he feared would compromise himself or others in case of capture. Such preparations were indeed ominous. But his next command—the last he ever gave to us as a party—was more dreadful still, and for the first time that day there shot a pang of mortal terror to my heart. Not the crash of the engine down an embankment nor the coming of another train of the enemy from the north, shutting us between two fires, would have caused such a sense of despair and hopeless misery to steal over me. This was the order which, as intimated before, our party had been properly organized, would not have obeyed.

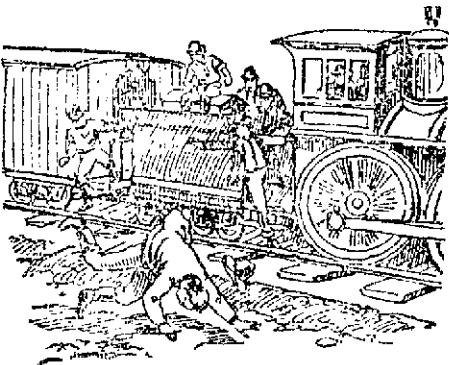
For our situation was still far from desperate. Aside from the capture of the pursuing train, which would now have been very difficult from the fact that we had neither fuel for rapid running, nor the obstructions on board that were necessary to place us far enough ahead for an ambushade, there was another plan to which our leader was virtually pledged, which presented every prospect of saving our own lives, though it was now too late to accomplish our original purpose. We were some five miles beyond Ringgold, within a mile of Graysville, or nineteen miles by the longest railway course from Chattanooga. From that city westward to Bridgeport was twenty-eight miles further. But the nearest way to Bridgeport was not through Chattanooga, but further south, and by that route it was not distant more than thirty-five or forty miles. The direct course was at right angles with the numerous mountain ranges which here run almost north and south, a route over which cavalry could not be used, and which was known to more than one of our party. Two comrades had pocket compasses which would have guided us in thick woods or in gloomy weather by day or night. Now to have left our train in a body, and without delaying to seek concealment, to have struck over the creek and mountainous right angles, as they lay as we could go, would have been our most hopeful course. Long before night of the next day we would have been safe within Mitchell's last valley. How could the enemy have captured us? If they sent cavalry, these would necessarily have come long circuits and have been obliged to adhere to the lines of the road, and thus could not have come near us without climbing the valleys and the mountain sides. Even in thick woods they could not have overtaken us. If they followed us with a strong party on foot, we would have been able to have held our distance for forty miles or more. If they had ridden ahead and raised the whole country for a general man hunt, they would have had only twenty-four hours or less to organize it, and no small party then could have planned twenty miles back. In fact, this plan of escape by the mountains and densely wooded country did not appear to me to be more dangerous than a cavalry dash on the front of the enemy's communications—an every day military affair. Even if Mitchell did not prove to be in the neighborhood of Bridgeport when we arrived, we would then have been in the level mountainous district where we would have met as many friends as foes. All that we needed in the way of provisions and guides our force would have enabled us to command, and even guns and ammunition could readily have been gathered on our way.

But all these advantages depended on our keeping together under one head. An army scattered and disorganized is lost; and our little army was no exception. The fatal command which Andrews now gave as we were huddled together in the wood box of the tender was to jump off, one by one, scatter in the woods, and each man strive to make his own way back to the Union army. We hesitated, but had no concert of action, no leader, no time for council, and the instinct of obedience was still strong upon us; but it was a fatal order, and led directly to the calamities that followed. It transformed us in a moment from a formidable body of picked soldiers, ready to fight to death, into a scattered mass of fugitive boys, bewildered and hopeless in an enemy's country.

Yet no one of us felt like censuring our leader for this order, which every one at the moment believed to be a terrible mistake. Probably he thought that each man of the party would find relief in being cast entirely on his own resources. It must further be remembered, in explanation of this mistaken order, that Andrews had slept none the night before, that he had been nearly twenty-four hours without food, and that he had spent nearly two days and a night in the most exhausting labors, both mental and physical, that it is possible to conceive. He had seen his cherished plans, when on the brink of success, overturned by what seemed the remorseless hand of destiny. To the many failures and sorrows of his past life had been added the crowning misfortune of this defeat. Perhaps under his calm brow he realized this with an intensity of anguish, and felt that the greatest favor he could do those he had led within sight of a horrible death, and into the presence of an enraged and triumphant foe, was to separate them at once from his own dark and shadowed destiny. If so, that was the most fearful mistake of all; and as this order was given, we could almost, as we looked southward through the driving rain and the storm clouds, behold already the dark outline of the Atlanta railroads.

It was painful! The General had served us well ever since the morning hour in fearful speed and patient waiting, in ex-

ulting raptures and in almost despair. It was hard to abandon her now. She was substantially uninjured. The engineers, Brown and Knight, had taken good care of her, and with wood and oil in abundance, there would have been no difficulty on her part in completing the run to Huntsville. She was still jogging along at the rate of eight or ten miles an hour, and could maintain that pace a little longer. The pursuers had also diminished their speed, so as to just keep us in sight, having apparently no wish to press upon what may have seemed to them like a wounded and dying lion. The command to "jump off and scatter" was repeated with the injunction to be quick about it, as the engineer wished to reverse the engine and drive it back upon the enemy. With such a reason there could be no more hesitation. It is said that some three or four had already got off at the first word of command; but the most of us had hesitated, not on account of the still rapid motion of the train, but in the idle hope that in some way this terrible parting might be averted. Now one after another clambered down on the step and swung off. I was neither among the first nor the last, and jumping unskillfully out from the step, instead of forward, whirled over and over on hands and feet for several revolutions. Rising in a dazed condition, though unhurt, with the exception of a few scratches from the briars with which the place abounded, I looked over the animated scene with the deepest interest. The men who jumped off were, according to instructions, flying in different directions, a few others were just coming off the engine in much the same way that I had done, while the engineers were attempting to carry out their scheme of reversing the engine, which could do no good now, except possibly to



LEAVING THE LOCOMOTIVE.

delay the inevitable pursuit a little, and give us a better opportunity to organize our plans. The brakes of the tender were put on still more to diminish speed, and the reversal was made. Here is a slight conflict of authority. The pursuers say that the brakes were not loosened again; but our engineers are equally positive that they were. It is not material, for the result is the same. The steam power was so low, that though the engine moved back it was with moderate velocity, and I saw the pursuers reverse also, and coming to a full stop, whistle two or three times as it approached—a seeming whistle of alarm, though there was little in the approach of our poor General to fear; and then they moved slowly before it for a short distance till the two were in contact, when the weaker stopped and the steam was shut off. The great railroad chase was over!

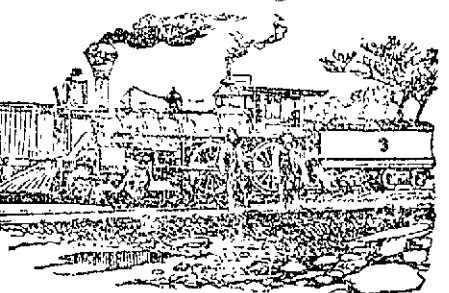
## CHAPTER XIV.

## HUNTED IN THE WOODS BY DOGS AND MEN.

Dispersed in the woods with no knowledge of the country, and no guide toward our own lines with the alarm spreading in every direction, and the hearts of the people on fire with fierce resentment because of the desperate character of our raid, the prospect of escape for any of our number was slight indeed. The south was also better prepared for hunting down fugitives than any other people could have been where slavery was not an established institution. Tracking men over hills and mountains was no novelty; and now for scores of miles in every direction from Chattanooga roads and farms were guarded, cavalry galloped along the roads, and the planters with their packs of negro hunting dogs explored every wood. Unfortunately, too, a ready work of identifying any number of the dead who might be captured was soon discovered. On the way south we had presented ourselves as from Fleming county, Ky. This story was still continued. The first arrests were made the very same day so close to the train that after this story had been told the men were positively traced back to the train, and then all who gave the same story were known to belong to us.

We expected to die as soon as captured; and there was a degree of expectation which rendered the risk of instant shooting or hanging very great. But there was also a desire for further investigation and discovery which would be cut short by a sudden slaying of the victim, and this operated to bridge over the first furious moment of capture, but did not prevent the most fearful threats, and in one case—that of Parrott—a fearful beating. It also led to rigor of chaining and confinement almost unparalleled.

We can only give the very briefest account of these painful incidents, and will gladly hasten to other things.



THE GENERAL.

Five were captured the first day; seven, including myself, on the next day, which was Sunday. The sufferings endured even in this brief interval from hunger, labor and suspense were indescribable. Andrews and two companions were taken on Monday; six more were captured near the close of the week, having, however, gone no further than I had done the first day. This left only two of the whole party at large, who, by getting in a boat and drifting down the Tennessee, got virtually within the Union lines, but then going boldly forward in the daytime were arrested by a band of Confederate guerrillas and brought back some two weeks after leaving the train. This completed the capture of the whole party, and to this terrible mass had our hopeful enterprise resolved itself. We had been told that to fall into the enemy's power was a terrible death, and we had no reason to doubt it. Nothing in our treatment was of such a nature as to inspire us with hope. We were chained and tied in barbarous fashion, and confined in the most loathsome dungeons, dark, filthy, and often underground, in Dalton, Marietta and elsewhere. Our food was of the coarsest and most filthy character. We were assured even that we would get no shelter in a proper place. Gradually the whole

were assembled at Chattanooga, where our confinement culminated in unimagined horrors. I was the first one taken there, having been captured in Lafayette, Ga., twenty-five miles away, the second day out! I will describe somewhat minutely my entrance into that terrible place, which may serve as a specimen of other prisons we endured in the south.

To be Continued.

## The Parisian's Business Day.

The first thing that strikes an American business man in Paris is the remarkable manner in which French hommes d'affaires spend their business day. It is the boast of the Parisian that he accomplishes more in a few hours in way of desk work than his English or American cousin does in a day. The Parisian certainly believes in the early worm, for he is at his desk promptly at 8, sometimes earlier. The cabinet ministers frequently grant interviews at 6 in the morning. At about midday comes the most important event in the life of the Parisian—breakfast. As most merchants live some distance from their offices this meal is generally taken at the circle or club.

Every Frenchman belongs to a club, and when the head of the house leaves for his particular circle his clerks follow suit to a more humble reunion and the office is left to the tender mercies of the porter or concierge. This breakfast at the circle is a table d'hôte affair of several courses and occupies an hour. A stroll on the boulevard is next in order, a visit to the Salle des Depêches, a cognac at the cafe and a perusal of the morning papers. About 3 o'clock the clerks come in one by one and by 4 business is in motion again. At 5 the carriage calls for the head of the house—it is time to drive to the Bois. The juniors leave shortly afterwards, those who can afford it taking cabs for the daily tour to the Cascade and those less fortunate sit in the open air at one of the numerous cafes on the boulevards or avenue des Champs Elysees, sip their absinthe and watch the carriages go by. The business day is finished.—Paris Cor. New York World.

## Dangers of the Boxing Glove.

It is a mistake to suppose that the boxing glove is less injurious to the person with whom it comes in contact than the bare fist. The fist cuts, but the glove stuns like a sand club or a piece of lead pipe, and is more apt to produce congestion of the brain and other internal injuries. No prizefighter was ever hurt by letting him bleed, and on the other hand he may be seriously injured by the muffled blow that produces the jar without breaking the skin. Moreover, these glove contests have brought in the fashion of matching second or third rate men against first rate ones, the bets being made on the question as to the number of rounds during which the former can contrive to hold out against the latter. What earthly sense or profit can there be in such a performance as that?

Of course the boxing glove has its use, like the button on the foot; it enables the pupils to learn the rudiments of the science—how to assume the proper positions, and how to use his arms. Gentlemen who move in polite society cannot afford to go about with faces scarred, stained and discolored; it is not the fashion, and fashion must be considered. But I would banish the glove from everything in the shape of an exhibition, whether amateur or professional.—Julian Hawthorne in The Cosmopolitan.

## The British Army Rifle.

According to Sir Henry Hallford, the new army rifle is to have a very small bore, about 0.3 inch, and will be a repeating rifle with a magazine holding ten shots. Owing to the reduction of bore each soldier will be able to carry 165 rounds into action as easily as 100 rounds of the present ammunition. The trajectory of the arm will be very flat, so that it is expected as good shooting will be made at 1,600 yards with the new rifle as was made at 600 yards with the Martini-Henry and at the same the recoil will be reduced to one-third that of the present arm.—Scientific American.

## Wires in New Orleans.

In New Orleans, where the soil is waterlogged three feet beneath the surface, they get over the difficulty of putting telegraph and telephone wires underground by erecting strong towers 130 feet high at intervals, and bracing them together with cables of steel wire rope. These cables support the cross arms, etc., to which the telegraph and telephone wires are attached, and the wires are securely carried above the public streets. The towers are also utilized for fire extinguishing purposes, as a standpipe, with nozzles at different elevations, is fitted to each tower.—Boston Transcript.

## A Substitute for Explosives.

It is now proposed to do away with the use of explosives in mines where their use is attended with danger and substitute a cartridge, one portion of which is filled with a mixture of finely divided zinc and zinc oxide, which collects in the condenser of the zinc retort, while the other part is filled with dilute sulphuric acid. This cartridge is to be put in place as usual, and then, by suitable mechanism, the acid allowed to flow into the zinc. Hydrogen is then evolved, and by its expansive force the rock is broken down, without combustion or violent explosion.—New York Mail and Express.

## Relics in the Alps.

There have recently been discovered in the high Alps near the summit of the great St. Bernard five large granite pillars and a number of other relics of the stone age, such as axes, knives, etc., used in the pagan epochs for sacrifices. Swiss writers emphasize the historical importance of this discovery in that it is a proof that St. Bernard was a place of sacrifice in pagan times, and also that as far back as the age of stone the Canton Valais was inhabited by human beings.—Public Opinion.

Quoting from "The Commandments," "Pray, what do you mean by the Miz?" said a little country girl to a new-made friend of her own age from the city. "Why, before I came up here, I thought all that wasn't in New York was in the Miz." "Yes, yes! But just what is the Miz?" said the country girl. Her friend replied, with surprise and horror: "Haven't you learnt the commandments? Doesn't it say, 'The Lord made heaven and earth, and all that in them Miz?'—Good Housekeeping."

Alaska's Wealthy Church. The Greek church at Sitka, Alaska, is one of the wealthiest in the world, its treasure consisting of the greater part in old paintings of the saints set in frames of gold and silver. One picture, a present from the czar, is valued at \$40,000. The massive doors of the church are heavily inlaid with the precious metals.—New York Evening World.

## "LOOK IN THY HEART."

Vainly, one summer's day, I sought to write  
Some record of my woes, and leave some mark  
Behind; so that another, in the dark  
Of this world's ways, might know and fear the light  
Of thy perils eyes, and learn that deeper night  
Is all that comes of watching them—when barks  
A voice of sympathy. It was the dark  
Of English song, and this his saw of night:  
"Look in thy heart and write." Sweet Sidney,  
low  
Couldst thou foresee my plight? and by that  
word  
Solve all my doubts? Yet still I have the  
same  
Misgivings as before—'twas then as now—  
Even in my heart I found no cheer, and heard  
No sound save foolish echoes of thy name.  
—G. Melville Upton in Overland Monthly.

## SEEING THE GUILLOTINE.

Hugo's Account of an English Lady's Visit to the Paris Executioner.

M. Sanson lived in the Rue du Marais du Temple, in an isolated house, of which the jealousies were always closed. He received many visits. Numbers of English people went to see him. When visitors presented themselves at M. Sanson's they were introduced into an elegant reception room on the ground floor, furnished entirely with mahogany, in the midst of which there was an excellent piano, always open, and provided with pieces of music. Shortly afterward M. Sanson arrived and asked his visitors to be seated. The conversation turned upon one subject and another. Generally the English people asked to see the guillotine. M. Sanson complied with this request, no doubt for some consideration, and conducted the ladies and gentlemen to the adjoining street, (the Rue Albany, I think,) to the house of the scaffold manufacturer. There was a shed at this place, where the guillotine was permanently erected. The strangers gazed themselves around it and it was made to work. Trusses of hay were guillotined.

One day an English family, consisting of the father, the mother and three pretty daughters, fair and with rosy cheeks, presented themselves at Sanson's residence. It was in order to see the guillotine. Sanson took them to the carpenter's and set the instrument at work. The knife fell and rose again several times at the request of the young ladies. One of them, however, the youngest, was not satisfied with this. She made the executioner explain to her in the minutest details what is called the toll of the condemned. Still she was not satisfied. At length she turned hesitatingly toward the executioner. "Monsieur Sanson," she said. "Mademoiselle," said the executioner. "What is done when the man is on the scaffold? How is he tied down?" The executioner explained the dreadful matter to her and said, "We call that 'putting him in the oven.'" "Well, Monsieur Sanson," said the young lady, "I want you to put me in the oven."

The executioner started. He made an exclamation of surprise. The young lady insisted. "I fancy," she said, "that I should like to be able to say I have been tied down on it." Sanson spoke to the father and mother. They replied, "As she has taken a fancy to have it done do it." The executioner had to give in. He made the young miss sit down, tied her legs with a piece of string and her arms behind her back with a rope, fastened her to the swinging plank and strapped her on with the leather strap. Here he wanted to stop. "No, no, that is not yet all," she said. Sanson then swung the plank down, placed the head of the young lady in the dreadful neck piece and closed it upon her neck. Then she declared she was satisfied. When he afterward told the story Sanson said, "I quite thought she was going to say at last, 'That is not all. Make the knife fall.'"—Things seen by Victor Hugo.

## England Over Populated.

It requires no argument to show that England is very seriously over populated. The increase in the last fifty years is under estimated at 8,000,000, and the £150 value per head calculated by the late Dr. Farr (who died in 1878) is converted into a debt figure. Human over production is evident in every profession and trade, and while the duration of life has risen nineteen years, the population goes on increasing at an alarming rate of compound interest. Between 1871 and 1881 in round numbers our population increased 3,900,000; between 1871 and 1881 3,490,000, and between 1881 and 1891 it will be found to stand at nearer 4,000,000. When the community is obliged to take up stock of any kind (that especially live stock) at the rate of 400,000 to 500,000 a year beyond its requirements, the stock becomes a curse and not a blessing.—Cor. London Times.

## Pronunciation of "Yes."

There is probably no word in the English language which is more ruthlessly corrupted in the pronunciation than this monosyllabic. A party of young people were saying goodby on the corner of a street in Boston.

"May I walk with you?" asked a young man of a charmingly pretty and fresh girl.

"Shall we cross the Common?"

"Ayah!" was the nonchalant reply. At least this is as nearly as the men can do justice to the sound. It is to be presumed that the pretty young lady meant "yes," for she and her companion immediately set off in the direction indicated, but no foreigner would have guessed that the correctly written affirmative and her corruption of it were one and the same.

There are many versions of this one little word, from the "Yup" of the street boy to the inarticulate grunt of the boot, yet, after all, the combination of three letters is not difficult to pronounce.—Youth's Companion.

## Wise Citizen and Son.

Omaha Day—P. P., are political parties good for anything?

Wise Citizen—Indeed they are, my boy. Good citizens would be badly off if it wasn't for the political parties. They are controlled by certain men that we all know.

"Oh, yes. And when these men make the nominations you know who to vote for."

"No, indeed. We know who to vote against."—Omaha World.

## Difference Between Will and Need.

A learned counselor of law, whose birthplace was over the Rhine thus wrestled with "Which as she is spoiled" in one of our state appellate courts recently. The case involved the point whether a certain paper executed by the father of the plaintiff was a will or deed, and he thus lucidly explained the terms to the judges: "Eef a man executes a paper that ees to take effect at vance, that ees a deed; but eef he executes doo paper to take effect after ees det, that ees a vill."—Albany Argus.

If the center aisle is known as the bridal path, conclusion ought to know the road.—New York Journal.

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## THE WOOL INTEREST.

### A FEW FACTS WORTH KNOWING.

Showing What the Unavoidable Effect of a Reduced Tariff Would Be.

Mr. George H. Wallace, of Fayette, Mo., is in the city, having but recently returned from Washington, where, as a delegate, he attended the recent convention of wool men. Incidentally, Mr. Wallace is a member of the Republican executive committee, of Missouri, but his business is that of a farmer and wool-grower. As a wool-grower he has made a study not only of practical sheep raising, at home and abroad, but he has looked into the effects of the tariff upon the industry, and is familiar with all the facts in connection therewith. The convention was intended to include delegates from all classes interested in the subject, but the manufacturers were not able to be represented, and asked that the issuance of a report be deferred until January 11, 1888. Meanwhile the report is practically made.

The Washington meeting was held upon the understanding from the friends of the wool industries in Congress, that the buyers, dealers and manufacturers could unite upon a plan for regulating the inequalities of the tariff revision of 1883, it would meet with respectful consideration.

The President's message, coming out at this juncture, was like a thunder-bolt in their midst, advocating free wool, at the moment they were attempting to direct Congress how to put the tariff up. Resolutions were at once ordered, expressive of the condemnation of the document, and it fell to Mr. Wallace to draft them. In doing so, he sought the assistance of Major McKinley. In a long conversation on the matter, which is here freely reported, he said: "In laying the matter before Mr. McKinley, I told him that first I wished to hold Mr. Cleveland up to scorn, for violating the pledge made in his Paterson speech. Next, I wished to ridicule the weakness of his argument, which has been answered in every school house in the land. And then I wished to hold him up to contempt for attacking us because we are poor and scattered."

"Mr. Cleveland tells us that we have an average of but fifty head apiece, and that our loss, at the maximum, would be small. What a silly statement! According to the census of 1880, there were 1,020,000 flock-masters in the United States. There is a lack of production of wool, and an over-production of wheat and beef. Now, if Mr. Cleveland drives us out of the wool business, we must use our land some how, and all we can do is to raise wheat or beef. Thus 1,020,000 men would at once become competitors of the farmers and herdsmen in these already over-worked fields. Is that policy?"

"We cannot compete, unprotected, against Australian wool. We must house and dry-feed our sheep from five to seven months each year. In Australia they never feed grain or hay, and there is not a shingle needed to cover a sheep's back. Moreover the fostering care of the British government is such as to equal, to the raiser, not less than 8 cents per pound. The government will lease to all wool-growers, unlimited pasturings at four cents an acre and charge no tax."

"It is as clear to me as daylight and darkness, that without protection, the whole industry is doomed. Our experience with the tariff of '67 and since the revision of '83 proves it. The tariff of '67 says a duty of ten cents shall be levied on every pound of wool in the grease, twenty cents on wool washed, thirty cents on wool scoured, and wool in other conditions, meaning manufactured wool, sixty cents. Shoddy, flax, mungo and waste shall be taxed the same as wool in the grease. Now the foreigners determined to get even with us for this enactment, try to evade the law. For instance, wool, which really should pay a duty of sixty cents, they have christened 'ring waste,' and last year, Secretary Fairchild ruled that it was 'waste,' and should come in at ten cents a pound. Technically, the ruling is right, in reality, it is wrong. To illustrate in a homely manner. Suppose the duty on a cow to be one dollar, the duty upon a horse ten dollars. 'Now, I import a horse, and to evade the high duty, I say to the collector, 'I have brought over an animal with four legs and it gives milk, therefore it is a cow,—here is one dollar.'"

"What is the result? Why the imports of 'ring waste' fare eight to ten times as heavy as before this ruling; the gross amount imported since its promulgation is equal to 35,000,000 pounds of wool in the grease, or twelve per cent. of our whole product. Another grievance caused by the revision of 1883 is this: At that time while the high protective duty on wools was kept up, the tariff on worsteds was let down. Worsteds consist of the soft cloths so much in favor, and which within recent years only have come into fashion, to the exclusion of broadcloths. There are many such instances, and the tendency has been for years to admit foreign wools and goods, under one pretext or another, on the payment of a duty so much lower than that contemplated by the tariff of 1867, that the revenues derived from this source, amounting in 1887 to \$1,700,000, were last year over \$5,000,000. The effect upon the industry is shown by official statistics. Before 1883, there were 50,000,000 of sheep in the United States, and the number was increasing each year at the rate of 5.3 per cent.

This, if it had kept up, would have made the present number about 60,000,000. But Colonel Switzer, of the treasury says that the present actual number is only 44,000,000, showing a loss in both principal and interest. Right here in Ohio there is authority for saying that the flocks have decreased twenty-five per cent. in the last four years. With these facts before us, how could the abolition of the tariff do otherwise than kill the entire business?"

## ST. TIMOTHY'S BELL

### RINGS OUT A BRIDAL PEAL.

The Marriage of Mr. E. C. Merwin to Miss Grace Dangler, last Night.

Not since the last days of Indian summer have the doors of St. Timothy's church been flung open to admit of the passage of a bride, until last night, and by a strange co-incidence, that bride a sister of the one who passed the threshold in the October before. And though last night the air outside was clear and cold, inside it was bright and warm, and there were hundreds of friends to fill the straight-backed pews, and patiently wait until half-past 7, the hour for the party to appear.

Just at that moment the curtains of the vestibule were drawn, and as Mrs. Dunn at the organ played Mendelssohn's wedding march, four ushers moved toward the chancel. They were Messrs. Charles Hamill, Albert H. Coleman, James K. Peacock, and Robert P. Skinner. Following them was the bridesmaid, Miss Hattie Knapp, escorted by Mr. Frank M. Atwater. Then came the groom, Mr. Edward C. Merwin, with his brother as best man, Mr. James N. Merwin. And last of all by the side of her sister, a maid of honor, came the bride, Miss Grace Dangler. Reaching the chancel, a semi-circle was formed, with the bride and groom in the center, toward which the Rev. Edward L. Kemp advanced, and holding a white-bound copy of the marriage service in his hand, began its recitation.

It takes but a few moments to repeat the words used by those of the Episcopal faith, and after the rector had reached forward to congratulate the new made couple, to the bridal chorus of Wagner's "Lohengrin," in reverse order, the party left the church.

Miss Knapp, the bride's maid, wore a becoming gown of canary silk, trimmed with silk tulle and point lace. In her hand she carried pink rose-buds. Miss Dangler, the maid-of-honor, wore a handsome dress of crimson silk, trimmed with cream brocade. She carried a bouquet of cream Marshal Neil roses. And the bride was perfect in her wedding dress of cream faille Francaise. It was made with a long court train, cut square in the neck, which was filled in with silk tulle. The veil was gracefully arranged so as not to hide the face, and was also of the latter material. A band of pearl passementerie encircled her neck, and in her gloved hand carried a bouquet of white and pink roses.

The invitations were all both for the ceremony and the reception at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Dangler, on South Hill street. Consequently it was but a few minutes after the conclusion of the ceremony, that the family residence was filled, and the presentations began. With the exception of the ushers, of course, and the addition of Mr. and Mrs. Dangler, those mentioned before, received the guests, as they entered, in the back parlor. Mr. and Mrs. Merwin were in the middle, and stood under a canopy of lace, brightened with smilax and geranium blossoms. Probably over one hundred were able to be present.

Mr. E. B. Bayless was the caterer having in charge the supper, and at the proper time small tables were carried into each room, except the one reserved for the two families and their attendants, who occupied large tables in a separate apartment. The tables were all trimmed with smilax and carnations.

The presents were numerous, and the two that came from the office associates of Mr. Merwin, at Russell & Co.'s, attracted particular attention, being especially handsome. The one to the bride was a tall brass piano lamp, and that to the groom was a marble clock.

Of those at the ceremony and reception from out of town were: Mrs. Murray Fawcett and Miss Eva Merwin, of Sharon, Pa.; Mrs. H. J. Watkins, of Cleveland; Miss Clara Altkruse, of Canton; Miss Pauline Dietrich and Miss Lena Dietrich, of Heidelberg, Germany; and Miss Morrison, of Mansfield. Mr. and Mrs. Merwin, after the reception, went to the pretty home which awaited them, on the corner of High and Wellman streets, which, until recently, was occupied by Dr. A. P. L. Fense.

### He Comes Back at the Hyper-critical "V. S."

Mr. Editor:—I was very favorably impressed with the remarks of V. S. in your paper of the 14th inst., but cannot agree with your correspondent that "that's he" is wrong because of the abbreviation. V. S. certainly would not write "that's John his coat." In the next place, I find in the communication alluded to, the following abbreviations: Mr. for Mister, 12 for twelfth, (the latter is a glaring error) and the initials V. S. for something. "Consistency, thou art a jewel." Perhaps V. S. may apply the old quotation to me about "fools rushing," etc. By the way, etc. may be wrong from a grammatical standpoint, so I spell it out in full of course.

## A REGION OF SAWDUST.

### A ONCE MASILLON MINISTER IN MICHIGAN

Writes About the Sawdust Cities on the Shores of Lake Huron.

EDITOR INDEPENDENT:—For the last three months I have been breathing the breezy air of the Lake Huron shore, gaining strength, and preaching the Gospel to the denizens of Au Sable and Oscoda, who attend the Presbyterian church, and on the eve of returning to Ann Arbor, scribble you a few lines concerning these two towns which are as closely connected as were the Siamese twins, and have a population of nine or ten thousand people. Their main business is "lumber and lumbering." There is a big saw-mill for each thousand of the inhabitants, with two or three planing mills and a saw well thrown in. These mills begin operation early in the spring and quit at the beginning of winter. They suddenly hush their multitudinous noise at 12 o'clock Saturday night. All is quiet over the Sabbath, but before the dawn of Monday morning whistles scream, machinery groans, and the devouring saws begin. The music of the mills charms the listening ear of day and vexes the drowsy ear of night. And like the song of the stream the saw may sing, "Men may come and men may go, but I go on forever." The Thanksgiving proclamation of President and Governor has no more power to check the continuity of noise than the edict of Nantes, immense capital is, of necessity, invested in these mills and the profits are adequate. If I were in business I would as soon have an Oscoda mill as a Massillon glass factory. These saw-mills sawed during this season 24,513,058 feet of lumber. More than two thousand men find employment in these mills. They are paid good wages and are usually paid at the close of each week. A vast deal of money is thus put in circulation.

To look after the moral welfare of these thousands, six churches are organized and at work. The French Catholics constitute nearly one-half of the population. One business firm has very kindly erected a suitable building for a reading room and has furnished it with the best papers and periodicals of the day. It is a gem of a building, and is free to all who wish to read. The Salvation Army is here in full blast. The captain is a young lady of fair ability and fearless courage. She has one lieutenant and cadet, and the army assails the fortress of wickedness. They have been here for a year, and they undoubtedly do some good among the rough lumbermen who come in crowds, and come drunk or sober to the barracks. But there is an element of this population as cultured and refined as may be found in the best communities. There is a generous liberality in these towns which is commendable. I give you a single instance of this: The ladies of the Presbyterian church gave their usual annual supper on Thanksgiving night. On that occasion they sold at auction several articles of value which they had made themselves. I supposed they would make about fifty dollars, but the gross receipts were three hundred dollars, and they netted over two hundred dollars. And they nonchalantly said that they would have done much better if the weather had behaved.

But our dual town is not handsome—as Massillon. We have as much sky and more lakes; but the lake storms, and the sky is gloomy. But if abundance should enhance appreciation, we have much to glory in. We have—sawdust and sawdust. Our streets are built with sawdust; our mills are run by sawdust, while the slabs of pine are burned as refuse; our money is made of sawdust. People seem to like the sawdust. I am sorry to say that one of our ministers here leaves his church and the ministry for—sawdust. There are three weekly papers and three strong editors, but their financial foundation is—sawdust.

And so I send from this sawdust region to you and your readers (may they be numerous as the sawdust) the best wishes of the old year and the new.

Yours truly,  
R. L. WILLIAMS.

AU SABLE, Mich., Dec. 16, 1887.

### ASTONISHING!

#### A Very Remarkable Animal.

And it is a Stark county cow! Now read a true story.

Down in the valley of the Tuscarawas, near the old Warrington coal mine there is a farm, and this farm belongs to the Hon. J. G. Warwick. He, however, is not responsible for the story. That came from quite another source. And on the farm they have some fine sleek cows. And among these cows is one particular cow, which was born and reared in the usual manner, and previous to two weeks ago exhibited no trait of body or character strikingly different from other cows. For some seasons she generously gave to man her rich white milk, and then went dry. Nothing very astonishing so far.

But in the course of events, she gave indications of a willingness to again furnish food for the world, but what was the fright of the milkmaid, on repairing to the dairy to find that instead of a pure white liquid, her pail was filled with something black and thick. Fright finally gave place to curiosity, and curiosity was satisfied by tasting of it. In everything but appearance, it was like other ordinary milk. But in appearance it took the color of blackberry wine. The neighbors have been marvelling for a week, and a whole-souled country man made a trip to town yesterday especially to tell about it.

What Stark county cannot furnish is not worth having.

On the occasion of the holidays, the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railway Company will sell excursion tickets to any station on the line at one fare for the round trip. No excursion rate less than twenty-five cents. Tickets will be sold December 24, 25, 26 and 31, and January 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, and 1888.

## WASHINGTON NEWS NOTES

### A SUMMARY OF EVENTS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Speaker Carlisle's Selection as a Leader of the House of Congress—Congressman Foran Determined On the Fishery Question—Other National News.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—Carlisle has selected the new leader of the National House. He is Roger Q. Mills, who has represented Texas in Congress for fourteen years. He is a magnificent man, honest, true, brave. Probably no one else in the capital is so well versed in the specialties of tariff legislation and the allied subjects.

A Kentucky boy, from Todd county, until he was seventeen he roamed barefooted the summer forests and skirted the sinkholes of that part of southwestern Kentucky. He then went to Texas, settled in Corsicana, a town now of 8,000 in the eastern part of the state on a branch of the Trinity river, and became a lawyer. He fought all through the war on the Confederate side, and became a colonel. After the war he again practiced law, and in 1874 was sent to Congress, where he has been ever since.

He has a pleasant home in Washington at 1115 G street. Mrs. Mills is a charming woman—a great help to her husband. They have one married daughter in California and two at home, one a school girl.

Mr. Mills is fifty-five, and slightly gray. Blunt in manner, direct and forceful in argument, he believes truth is mighty and will prevail.

He and Speaker Carlisle are great chums. He is also intimate with the president. He will be a much abler leader on the floor than was Morrison.

### Congressman Foran Interviewed.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—Congressman Foran, of Ohio, in an interview with a Washington Post reporter, respecting Mr. Chamberlain's visit to Washington, said: "I believe that the fisheries question is only one of the objects of Mr. Chamberlain's mission to this country. I don't think he cares much about the fishery question. It may not be in his official capacity, but I believe that one of the principal objects of his visit here is to get up, if he can, an Anglo-Saxon sentiment in this country. He can't do it, however, for nine-tenths of all the Americans are in sympathy with Ireland in her efforts for Home Rule."

"His sentimental matter about blood being thicker than water now, just as it was in the war of revolution, and just as it was when the British soldiers, little more than half a century ago, sacked the American capital. It is not an Irish sentiment in America that favors Ireland's fight for freedom; it is the truth, American sentiment that will always be found in sympathy with the spirit of freedom everywhere."

### The Committee on Rules.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—Speaker Carlisle said this afternoon that he would announce the committee on rules when the house meets on Monday. The committee will consist of the speaker and Messrs. Randall, Mills, Reed and Cannon, unless the present conclusion is reconsidered. The speaker has taken into consideration the name of Mr. McKinley, who will be a member of the committee on ways and means, but the selection of Mr. Cannon had been practically made before the name of the Ohioan was brought before him.

### Blood Will Tell.

There is no question about it—blood will tell especially if it be an impure blood. Blisters, eruptions, pimples and boils are all symptoms of an impure blood, due to the improper action of the liver. When this important organ fails to properly perform its function of purifying and cleansing the blood, impurities are carried to all parts of the system and the symptoms above referred to are merely evidences of the struggle of Nature to throw off the poisonous germs. Unless her warning be heeded in time, serious results are sure to follow, culminating in liver or kidney disorders, or even in consumption. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will prevent and cure these diseases, by restoring the liver to a healthy condition.

Never employ a doctor who is on speaking terms with an undertaker.

The usual treatment of catarrh is very unsatisfactory, as thousands of despairing patients can testify. On this point a trustworthy medical writer says: "Proper local treatment is positively necessary to success, but many if not most of the remedies in general use by physicians afford but temporary benefit. A cure certainly cannot be expected from snuffs, powders, douches and washes." Ely's Cream Balm is a remedy which combines the important requisites of quick action, specific curative power with perfect safety and pleasantness to the patient.

When a lawyer draws a conveyance is he a horse or a mule?

### Deafness Can't Be Cured

by local application, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure Deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucus lining of the Eustachian Tube. When the tube gets inflamed, you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucus surfaces.

We give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness caused by Catarrh that we cannot cure by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure.  
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.  
Sold by Druggists, 75 cents.

When also-called remedies fail, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy cures.

Dr. Frazier's Throat & Lung Balm is the greatest cure in the world for cough, cold, sore throat, hoarseness, bronchitis, asthma, whooping cough, and all diseases of the throat and lungs. Scores and hundreds owe their lives to it. It permeates the lungs and instantly kills all irritation of the throat. Never neglect a cough. It may prove fatal. Dr. Frazier's Throat and Lung Balm, taken in time, will save your life. It is put up in large family bottles and sold for the small price of 50 cents per bottle at Z. T. Baitz's drug store.

Subscriptions are taken by the Independent at the rate of 50 cents per annum in advance.

Dr. Samuel Rachtel of McDonaldville, dropped dead in a Canton hotel, on Sunday morning, of rheumatism of the heart.

The Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling railroad company will sell excursion tickets during the Christmas holidays to Cleveland and between all stations on its road, excepting between stations on Bellaire & Martins Ferry branch. One single trip fare for the round trip. No ticket sold for less than ten cents. Local tickets will be good going December 24, 26, and 31, 1887, and good to return from December 26, 1887, to January 2, 1888, inclusive. Cleveland tickets good for return December 24, 1887, to January 3, 1888, inclusive.

The man who has "seen better days" is now having very bad nights.

"It's only a question of time," and a short time, too, as to when your rheumatism will yield to Hood's Sarsaparilla. Try it.

It is said to see family relics sold at auction, but the most painful thing under the hammer is generally your thumb nail.

In the treatment of rheumatism, gout, neuralgia, the douloureux, semi-crania sciatia, etc., Salvation Oil should be applied to the parts affected, and thoroughly rubbed in, so as to reach the seat of the disease. It kills pain. Price 25 cents a bottle.

The Pennsylvania Lines west of Pittsburgh, will sell excursion tickets at one fare for the round trip from all stations December 24, 25, 26, and 31, 1887, and on January 1 and 2, 1888. All tickets good returning until January 3, 1888. No excursion tickets will be sold to adults for less than 25 cents, nor to children for less than 15 cents. No excursion tickets will be sold on December 27, 28, 29, and 30, 1887. For further information call on or address nearest ticket agent, Pennsylvania Company. 25-4w

There is one admirable feature about the barbed wire fence and that is they can't paint Dr. Baitz's Cough Syrup advertisement on it.

### To The Ladies!

If you are afflicted with rheumatism, neuralgia, nervous debility, dyspepsia, or with diseases of the liver, kidneys, bowels, or of the swollen or weak ankles, or swollen feet, an Abdominal Belt and a pair of Magnetic Foot Batteries have no superior in the relief and cure of all these complaints. They are a powerful magnetic force to the seat of the disease.

For lame back, weakness of the spine, falling of the womb, leucorrhoea, chronic inflammation and necrosis of the womb, hysterical hemorrhage or flooding, neuralgia, suppressed and irregular menstruation, barrenness, and change of life, this is the best Appliance and Curative Agent known.

Price of supporter with Magnetic Foot Batteries, \$10. Sent by express C. O. D., and examination allowed, or by mail on receipt of price, and if of found satisfactory even after six months trial they may be returned and money refunded, freight and postage of value and size of shoe.

They are worn over the underclothing. They hold their power forever.

Send stamp for "New Dispensary in Medical Treatment Without Medicine," with thousands of testimonials. Send for circulars. Write us full particulars as regards your difficulties—order them.

### THE MAGNETIC APPLIANCE CO.,

134 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

Portions of the Bible have already been printed for the blind in 219 languages, using the invention of Dr. Moon.

There is no denying the fact that Dr. Jones' Red Clover Tonic is the most successful blood purifier ever put on the market. Its wonderful cures in all stomach, kidney and liver troubles has brought out many imitations. It restores debilitated nerve tissues, restores the force lost by sickness, mental work or excessive use of liquor, opium and tobacco. Z. T. Baitz will supply the genuine at 50 cents a bottle.

There are three things in this world that deserve no quarter—Hypocrisy, Pharisaism and Tyranny.

### "The Sanitary Era"

Is a paper with a mission. Everything possible, by or for the people, will be extended to the "Sanitary Era" which is the only paper of its kind in the world may be had of the publisher of the Sanitary Era as low as elsewhere, together with a year of the Sanitary Era, into the bargain of itself about the price of a paper, and will put up a secular publication for one dollar or any other price. Persons, lay or professional, who neglect the Sanitary Era, are keeping themselves in ignorance of unprecedented advances in sanitation, of which that paper is actually the only periodical pioneer. Semi-monthly; 16 pp.; \$1.00 a year. Wm. C. Conant, 34 Bond street, New York.

### The Western Settler's Chosen Specific.

With every advance of civilization into the far West, a new demand is created for Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Newly peopled regions are frequently less salubrious than older settled localities, and the only safe protection against malaria and those disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels, to which climate changes, exposure and unaccustomed or unhealthy water or diet subject him, is the use of a reliable and safe remedy. This great household specific and preventive commensurate with its intrinsic merits, and is careful to keep on hand a restorative and promoter of health so implicitly to be relied upon in time of need.

Rheumatism & Neuralgia Cured in 2 Days. The Indiana Chemical Co. have discovered a compound which acts with truly marvelous rapidity in the cure of rheumatism and neuralgia. We guarantee it to cure any and every case of acute inflammatory rheumatism and neuralgia in 48 hours, and to give immediate relief in chronic cases and effect a speedy cure.

On receipt of 30 cents, in two-cent stamps, we will send you any address, the prescription for this wonderful remedy, which can be filled upon your home druggist at small cost. We take this means of giving our discovery to the public instead of putting it out as a patent medicine, it being much less expensive. We will gladly refund money if satisfaction is not given.

THE INDIANA CHEMICAL CO., Crawfordsville, Ind.

### Found at Last.

Bright's disease cured by the use of Dr. Burdick's Kidney Cure. It is a positive fact that any one having kidney or liver trouble can find relief in a single bottle. One bottle is guaranteed to remove all pain from the back and hips or money refunded. With three years' experience this medicine has not failed to give entire satisfaction in every case. In cases of bloating one bottle has been known to remove fifteen pounds of water. This is not only a help but will make a perfect cure. Price 75 cents and \$1.25. Sample free. For sale by Morganthaler & Heister, druggists, Massillon, O. 51-1v

### Don't

let that cold of your's run on. You think it is a light thing. But it may run into catarrh, or intemperonemia, or consumption. Catarrh is disgusting; pneumonia is dangerous; consumption is death itself.

The breathing apparatus must be kept healthy, and clear of all obstructions and offensive matter. Otherwise there is trouble ahead. All the diseases of these parts, head, nose, throat, bronchial tubes and lungs, can be delightfully and entirely cured by the use of Boschee's German Syrup. If you don't know this already, thousands and thousands of people can tell you. It has been cured by it. It is the best remedy for colds, coughs, and all the ailments of the throat and lungs. It is sold by all druggists.

On seeing a horse being whitewashed a small boy of three wanted to know if it was going to be shaved.

### What Am I To Do?

The symptoms of Biliousness are many and but too well known. They differ in different individuals to some extent. A Bilious man is seldom a breakfast eater. Too frequently, after he has a very excellent appetite for his meals but none for solids of a morning. His tongue will hardly bear inspection at any time; it is not white and furred, it is rough at all events. The digestive system is wholly out of order, and Diarrhea or Consumption may be a symptom of the two may alternate. There are often Hemorrhoids or even loss of blood. There may be giddiness and often headache or acidity or flatulence and tenderness in the pit of the stomach. To correct all this if not effect a cure by Green's August Flower, it costs but a trifle and thousands attest its efficacy.

A music dealer says that the violin has not improved since 1720. The same may be said of the violin player who lives next door.

Two physicians of Morris, Ill., told E. W. Huttel that he was beyond the help of medicine or medical skill from seated lung disease contracted in a cold rain. He was induced to try Dr. Bigelow's Cough Cure, two bottles of which completed a cure. Over a year has elapsed and he is in excellent health, doing hard work on his farm. Dr. Bigelow's Positive Cure is the only known consumption cure. Sold by Z. T. Baitz in fifty-cent and dollar bottles. Get the genuine. Pleasant for children. 3

Dialogue between two beggars:—"Are you blind by nature?" "No; only by profession."

### A Gift for All.

In order to give all a chance to test it, and thus be convinced of its wonderful curative powers, Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, coughs and colds, will be for a limited time given away. The offer is not only liberal, but shows unbounded faith in the merits of this great remedy. All who suffer from coughs, colds, consumption, asthma, bronchitis, or any affections of the throat, chest or lungs, are especially requested to call at Z. T. Baitz's drug store, and get a trial bottle free, large bottles \$1.

You will find life full of sweet savour, if you do not expect from it what it can not give.

### Consumption Surely Cured.

To Mr. Editor: Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy free to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their express and post office address.

Respectfully,

T. A. STOCUM, M.D., 181 Pearl St., New York. 23-6m

If a man is right, he cannot be too radical; if wrong, he cannot be too conservative.

The best on earth, can truly be said of Griggs' Glycerine Salve, which is a sure, safe and speedy cure for cuts, bruises, scalds, burns, wounds and all other sores. Will positively cure piles, tetter and all skin eruptions. Try this wonder healer. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Only 25 cents. For sale by Z. T. Baitz.

"Can you work?" asked a lady of a tramp. "I don't know, ma'am, I used to, but I'm out of practice."

Drunkness, or the Liquor Habit Positively Cured by administering Dr. Hains' Golden Specific.

It can be given in a cup of coffee or tea without the knowledge of the person taking it, is absolutely harmless and will effect a permanent and speedy cure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or an alcoholic wreck. Thousands of drunkards have been made temperate men who have taken the Golden Specific in their efforts without their knowledge, and to-day believe they quit drinking of their own free will. IT NEVER FAILS. The system once impregnated with the Specific it becomes an inter impossibility for the liquor appetite to exist. For full particulars, address Golden Specific Co., 185 Race St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

The Canton Democrat says that a picked nine of Canton boys will come to Massillon on Wednesday and try the Massillon high school nine in a game of base ball.

The demand for more practical instruction is every where extending.

### BRACE UP.

You are feeling depressed, your appetite is poor, you are bothered with headache, you are fidgety, nervous, and generally out of sorts, and want to brace up. Brace up, but not with stimulants, spring medicines, or bitters, which have for their basis very cheap, bad whisky, and which stimulate you for an hour, and then leave you in worse condition than before. What you want is an alternative that will purify your blood, start healthy action of Liver and Kidneys, restore your vitality, and give renewed health and strength. Such a medicine you will find in Electric Bitters, and only 50 cents at Z. T. Baitz's Drug Store.



**Massillon Independent.**[WEEKLY ESTABLISHED IN 1863.]  
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Three Months.....	1.25	.37

Contributions on subjects of general and local interest are solicited and the use of the columns of this paper for private matters is urged. Advertising rates will be furnished upon application.

The **DAILY INDEPENDENT** wishes to be at once a pleasure and convenience to the people of Massillon. It wants them to read it, think about it, and write to it. It wishes them to consider it their property and not a private enterprise. It is this view that will be the basis of its usefulness.

The Independent's Telephone No. is 43.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1887.

**MASSILLON.**

To manufacturers, Massillon offers the shipping facilities afforded by four lines of railroads, touching eleven terminal points, the Ohio canal, and the facilities for the transaction of business, offered by two telegraph companies, three express companies and a telephone company. Its natural advantages are great coal mines, stone quarries furnishing building stone and sand for either glass or iron furnaces, and beds of clay for building brick and fire brick. It has good schools, churches, plenty of amusements and social advantages, making it a pleasant place of residence.

Massillonians should notify their correspondents, in addressing mail to this city, to include the street and number, in the addresses. The free delivery system will be put in operation February 1.

Go!

Going!!

Gone!!!

Farewell! a long farewell, Jack Morgan!

Uncle Sam's holiday present to Massillon is the free delivery system.

Postmaster Howells worked hard to secure the system, and is doubtless happy.

If prize fights must take place, and it is a pity they must, it is just as well to have the American win.

A town clock is a great institution, but how much greater it would be if its dials could only be seen after dark.

W. A. Hooper, of Pittsburg, is the man to whom credit is due for organizing the scheme of a convention of Republican clubs.

If Mr. Dickinson and Mr. Vilas should be confirmed, and Mr. Tamm should be rejected, what would be come of that sleepy gentleman?

Christmas, Christmas parties and Christmas amusements, and best of all Christmas business, will be more brilliant than last year.

President Cleveland is very popular in England. They should build a monument to him there at once, before he is politically killed in America.

In the matter of the Lawar nomination, as in the Payne case, the Senate of the United States seems likely to demonstrate its weakness of back bone.

The board of education has done wisely in deciding to introduce the study of music in the public schools. Children have a right to be taught the rudiments of that science.

It does one good to observe that Democrats and Republicans alike are interested in the punishment of the Columbus tally sheet forgers. The Hon. Allen G. Thurman himself would take a hand in the prosecution.

Major McKinley has kept his word. He said that he would go to the department and see what could be done for Massillon, which was entitled to the free delivery under the law. He went. And the free delivery is ours!

The Pullman's say that the New York Central shall not run a Wagner vestibule train. The Central says they shall, and add that vestibule cars were run thirty years ago. There will be a fight between two great corporations.

The story that Mr. Blaine intends travelling around the world, expecting to land in San Francisco just before the Chicago convention, and then make a sort of a triumphal tour across the continent, has been denied by Mr. B. F. Jones. Mr. Blaine has never been accused of having a lack of sense.

Mr. Engineer Miller made the rash statement in the council chamber last night that the Main and Prospect street sewers were the private property of the citizens owning the abutting property, and that the council had no authority to do anything with them. And in so arguing Mr. Engineer Miller, who after all is merely an executive not elected or furnished opinions, made a mistake. The Independent has for its authority Solicitor Young, in saying that the sewer system, as now constituted, is controlled only by the city. The money was collected by the city, spent by the city, mains were constructed in accordance with plans furnished by the city, and the mere fact that the funds were furnished by the abutting property holders does not give them any right to dictate as to the management of those sewers. The council may ventilate them, or refuse to ventilate them, as it sees fit, and must not expect the particular free-holders on their line to take this duty out of their hands.

The American of this week says, in reference to the personal attack of the week previous: "The editor of THE INDEPENDENT is insulted. Well, it can't be helped. The truth must not be suppressed, though it may hurt the feelings. What The American had to say was no fabrication, but based upon positive assertion of those who were interested." The editor of THE INDEPENDENT has simply to say to "those who are interested," that they lied. He has no desire to advertise the fact, but in justice to himself must say that he was not only invited by the city marshal and Officer Hagan to attend the supper, but assisted in defraying its expenses. As these gentlemen passed the subscription paper, and extended the invitations, they will certainly corroborate this statement.

The Cincinnati Commercial Gazette thinks the New York press conspicuous for its inability to treat great questions in an intelligent manner, and believes its most striking point is its desire to print masses of European nonsense to the exclusion of live American news. And the Commercial Gazette is right. Once upon a time there was no paper like a New York paper. But that time is past, for the western cities have journals as influential and able as any in the metropolis. Eastern journalism has been standing still, while western journalism crowded up.

People who imagine that great ministers and our great President, upon the first meeting deliver spontaneous addresses, make a little mistake. By one of the rules of statecraft, the newly arrived minister must send his address to the State department, and after it is duly examined and accepted by half a dozen functionaries, the President's reply is written by an attaché, and is sent to the White House. Then when the two great men get together, they let their cut and dried speeches at each other, in the most approved extemporaneous manner.

Massillon, the chief city of the valley of the Tuscarawas, controlling the richest coal mines in the world, with its mountains of stone, and its acres of clay, is feeling tolerably well, thank you. Not that we are sure of the free delivery, and our streets are frozen over and worn smooth, we will rest content, for a week or two, hoping in the meantime that that street car man will arrive here, and decide to lay tracks.

The Navarre Independent thinks that we ought to have a new infamy, and that "it seems to make a deal of difference which party proposes it." Perhaps the Independent has not read the report of the non-partisan visiting committee, which stated that the present buildings were decent and in order.

Another American citizen has been outraged, this time at Porto Rico. Ricardo Nadal refused to swear that he was engaged in a conspiracy to overthrow the government, and the Guardia Civil beat him until he did. He has filed a suit for damages.

There are some noble specimens of architecture on the north end of Exchange street. They are good examples of the pure Gothic and Norman styles.

Saturday was a big day for business, notwithstanding the weather.

Massillon's line of amusements grows better year by year. The city is developing.

The New York papers persist in calling Daniel J. Ryan, of Ohio, David, and Dennis, and anything but his own name.

Home concerts, such as the one given last night by the Harmonia band, are appreciated, and should be frequently repeated.

Who knows but that the Mechanics' Library may develop into a first-class public institution, such as was contemplated last spring.

Boston is soon to have a big bazaar to help the cause of woman suffrage. The "bazaar" is the great American power, to effect reforms.

The Republicans of this city will soon be called upon to nominate a man for mayor. Now is the time to think about the matter. We want a representative, able man.

The Associated Press report of the convention of the Federation of Labor says: "John McBride, of Ohio, persistently refused to permit his name in connection with the Presidency." John is mending his ways.

Colleges are all very well, but if they would send home something beside carping critics, whose influence upon the practical mind is like rough flannel on the body in early winter, the world would be much obliged.

The Mansfield Shield and Banner seems to believe that Senator Sherman was sent to Washington to represent Mansfield first, and Ohio afterwards. It is very strange that the Senator does not think as the Shield.

Several hundred young men and women of this city find much amusement and profit in attending the country "literaries." People in town are inclined to smile at the mention of this institution of rural life, but they are the schools in which many an orator is taught to be fluent with tongue and quick of mind. Real

The city of Massillon is ready to encourage all responsible manufacturers who may wish to locate here, but it does not care to receive overtures from those whose only capital is ambition, or who are ready to move at the hint of the word "bonus" from any other town. With vast quantities of stone, coal and clay within a view, with railroads and every convenience, this solid community knows that it is the proper location for solid men, and has no need of others.

The French physiologist, Pasteur, will compete for the prize of \$125,000 offered by the government of New South Wales for a successful method of exterminating rabbits. He proposes to introduce a sort of chicken cholera among them, by introducing the germs of this affection in water to which they have access. There is no doubt but that he can kill off all the rabbits, but the fear of the colonists is that he will eventually kill them off, too.

Senator Payne has again put his foot in it. As with nearly all his postoffice appointments, he succeeded in raising a storm at Norwalk. For years and years Editor Redfield has fought wordy battles for Democracy in that stronghold of Republicanism, and it was thought that no other candidate could possibly be appointed. But the ancient representative of petroleum, fell in with young D. W. Vail, who only moved into Norwalk a short time ago, and gave him the place. Great is the gnashing of teeth in Norwalk.

Phil Armour is getting a good many cuffs for starting meat markets in small interior cities for the purpose of "crushing the small dealers." While he is primarily responsible, Mr. Armour has no more direct knowledge of the existence of the "Armour markets," than the Shah of Persia. He sells his meat at wholesale to whoever wishes it, and if wholesale dealers think that it will pay them to buy his dressed beef and sell it in the provincial towns, they ought to take some of the cursing, and not allow it all to be aimed at Armour.

**DEAD.****EX-SECRETARY MANNING DIES AT NOON.****In the Midst of His Family at Albany His Last Hours.**

Special Dispatch to the Independent.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 22.—12 m.—J. Manning, a son of the ex-secretary, says that Daniel Manning, is sinking rapidly, and that death cannot be far off. It has been periodically denied that the most popular of Mr. Cleveland's cabinet members is dangerously ill, but for some days it has been apparent that such is not the case. When he realized his condition he at once returned to his family. He lies the greater part of the time with his eyes closed, and when aroused seems to be bewildered. The magnificent manhood, which was wrecked by hard work in Washington has deserted him, though he bears up bravely.

HE IS DEAD.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 22, 1 p. m.—Ex-Secretary Manning died at half-past 12.

**A Congressman Dies of Blood Poisoning.**

Special Dispatch to the Independent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 22.—Representative Garrett, of Michigan, died this morning at 7 o'clock, at the Providence hospital. The cause of death was blood poisoning, resulting from a carbuncle on the head.

**AT LAST!****SURE OF THE FREE DELIVERY.****The Carriers will Begin Their Rounds on February 1.**

Special Correspondence of the Independent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 20.—Acting upon the recommendation of Col. J. F. Bates, superintendent of the free delivery, that system will be put in operation by the Postoffice Department at Massillon, O., on the 1st of next February.

"THREE AND A HORSE."

Promptly upon the receipt of the above dispatch, a telegram was sent to Colonel Bates inquiring how many carriers would be granted to Postmaster Howells. In reply came this characteristic message: "Three, (3) and a horse." This means that one carrier will be given all the outskirts, and provided with a horse and mail cart.

**Postmaster Howells Gears From Washington.**

Postmaster Howells has just received official notification from the post office at Washington that the free delivery system will be in operation in this city on February 1, 1888. Twenty drop boxes will very shortly be shipped, and will be located in different portions of the city. Mr. Howells says that there are now thirty-five applicants for positions as carriers, and now that the system is sure to be established, there will probably be another batch of them. The appointments will not be made until he corresponds further with the Washington authorities.

The most important thing the people of the city can now do to facilitate the transaction of postal business from February 1 and thereafter, is to notify all their correspondents to include street and number in addressing mail to Massillon.

**THE THIRD.****ROBINSON FOUND GUILTY.****The Verdict in the Third Ravensna Trial.**

RAVENNA, O., Dec. 18.—At 6 o'clock the jury, after being out twenty-six hours and thirteen minutes, brought in a verdict of murder in the first degree. Arrangements had been made in case a verdict was agreed upon to notify the officials and counsel at whatever hour it might be. After 1 o'clock the deliberations in the little room ceased, and the jurors arranged themselves in as comfortable positions as possible considering that they had only chairs to recline upon.

Just as the hands of the clock pointed to 2:15 a rap was heard at the door of the jury room. Deputy Mason jumped up and answered it. A voice came from the room, "We have agreed on a verdict." With all possible despatch, the sheriff and Judge Johnson were notified, and several deputies were sent hurrying through town to notify the various officials and counsel.

It was just 6 o'clock when the jury filed in. Approaching a gaslight Clerk Porter read: "Under the indictment we find James Robinson guilty of murder in the first degree." There was not a dry eye in the court room. The two sisters with great sobs of bitter grief threw themselves upon their condemned brother; he tried to soothe them, but to no effect. Finally the guards had to tear him away and conduct him back to jail. The sisters were tenderly taken into the rear room, but their grief knew no bounds. Robinson displayed wonderful nerve, not breaking down at the least.

**ON THE RIGHT TRACK.****AFTER DISCUSSING THE CANAL BASIN AND NEWS BOYS****The Council Drifts to the Subject of Sewerage and the Great Question Will Be Opened.**

For the first time in many moons, every member of the Council sat in his chair Wednesday night.

Approved street commissioner's reports for the weeks ending Dec. 10 and Dec. 17 amounting respectively to \$54.50 and \$72.00 were ordered credited.

Solicitor Young stated that after the west side canal basin had been condemned as a nuisance by the board of health, and after the council had been requested to abate that nuisance, in fulfillment of this request he and Health Officer Miller had been instructed to communicate with the board of public works and solicit them to fill it. The matter was well under way, and at just the wrong time a petition had been sent to the board in the name of P. Morganthaler, which had been signed by some councilmen, and members of the board of health, asking that the space be only partly filled. The result of the sending of this petition had been that action in the matter had been deferred. Whether the basin should be filled or not was a question for the council and board of health to decide, but after having rendered a decision, referring the subject to two special officers, he thought that it exceeded the proprieties for members of either board to sign a counter-petition, which must necessarily embarrass those empowered to represent the city.

Mr. Lieghey from personal knowledge said that that basin was the greatest nuisance along the line of the canal. When he heard that the council proposed to fill it up he thought that it was the kindest act that they had proposed to carry out. As for Mr. Morganthaler's desire to get boats to his mill, he was free to say that five boats had not gone near that mill for five years. He did not want to encourage Mr. Morganthaler's enterprise, but he thought that he could not afford to build a tram-way to the canal bank than to build a wharf. Mr. Oehler could not see the consistency in the action of members of the board of health requesting the council to have the basin filled, and then signing a petition to have it half filled. He wanted it abolished at once and forever.

Mr. Jarvis said that he was one of the guilty ones who had innocently signed the petition. But he had read in THE INDEPENDENT that the canal had a great future, and he did not want to see any body get left when that happy time comes.

Mr. Oehler moved that the action of certain members of the council be ratified, in offering to the board of public works, to build a plank flume from the canal to Morganthaler's mill, if that board would agree to fill the basin. Carried.

Mr. Lieghey moved that the board of public works be apprised of this action. Carried.

Grades have never been established either on Wellman or Cedar streets, and as the Hon. J. G. Warwick needs earth to fill the old reservoir property, he offers to grade both of these highways as soon as one is established. Mr. Volkmar moved that the engineer be instructed to fix a grade, so that the city might be relieved of the future expense for this work. Carried.

Mr. Volkmar moved that the city engineer be allowed one hundred dollars for his valuable labors both in the office and out, from now until April 1, 1888. Carried.

Mr. Lieghey was shocked at the extraordinary lung power of the news boys and wanted those organs put under some sort of restriction.

Mr. Blumenschein remarked that when he moved from Allegheny City to Massillon, he thought this a very dead town, just because there were no news boys, and intimated that he rather liked to hear their gentle voices than otherwise; at the same time admitting that there was a limit. The council graciously passed over this grave public question without action.

Mr. Len said that the time had arrived when Massillon must consider the adoption of some general system of house sewerage. The Main and Prospect street sewers are all very well as far as they go, but we must now go at it in an intelligent manner. He wanted the subject brought before the public both through the press and in the council.

President Blumenschein changed the subject somewhat by calling attention to the fact that the present sewers needed ventilation. A long discussion followed as to the best method for securing ventilation, but no conclusion was reached. After motions had been made and withdrawn, the president sentimentally said that the council was rather green on the subject of sewerage, and suggested some investigation before determining to proceed.

Mr. Len at intervals attempted to direct attention to his scheme of appointing a committee to study methods of sewerage, and gave notice that he would bring the matter up again.

Finally after much talk, during which the truth of Mr. Blumenschein's remarks became more apparent as it progressed, the whole subject was laid on the table.

for one week, and then to escape it, to put an uncharitable construction on the matter, the Council adjourned for two weeks.

BILLS PAID.

Hookway & Foltz.....	\$14.80
J. M. Shuckers.....	1.40
M. Brown.....	1.20
Massillon Electric Light Co.....	47.50
John Fisher.....	15.00
Matthews Bros.....	3.12
Jno. Miller.....	8.50
J. D. Rice.....	16.75
D. E. Shaidnagle.....	3.20
Jacob Slicker.....	12.00
Gus Company.....	12.00
A. Clementz.....	7.20
J. Franz.....	125.00
O. E. Young.....	75.00
J. R. White.....	78.75
J. W. Foltz.....	50.00
A. Wendling.....	200.00
L. Limbach.....	100.00
E. Hader.....	12.00
J. R. Dunn.....	37.50

Prof. Frederick A. Ober, one of the lecturers of the People's Course, who will soon appear in this city, is accused by Augustus Le Plongeon with having used photographs to illustrate his lectures, which Mr. Le Plongeon says were loaned with the express understanding that they should not be used in public. The episode has caused quite a flutter in New York literary circles, where it took place.

**Important in Tuscarawas Township.**

A meeting will be held at the Sixteen school house in Tuscarawas township, on Tuesday evening, January 3, 1888 for the purpose of considering the propriety of dividing the township into two voting precincts. All voters are requested to be present, as this will be an important meeting.

**A Feast.**

At the residence of Mr. John Anderson, one mile north-east of Greenville, in Tuscarawas township, the employees who were engaged by the Howells Coal Co., in sinking the coal shaft on Mr. Anderson's farm, were treated to an elegant oyster supper on last Friday evening, Dec. 16th, by Mr. and Mrs. Anderson. Some forty persons partook of the supper and everything passed off very pleasantly. The shaft is situated near the W. & L. F. R. R. The coal is five feet thick and of the best quality. The Howells Coal Co., have been very lucky in securing such a valuable territory.

**St. Timothy's Church.**

Wednesday: Evening prayer and lecture at 7:15. Christmas eve: Sunday school festival at 7:00. The parents and friends of the children are invited to be present. Christmas day: Divine service, sermon and holy communion at 10:30. No service at night. The sanctuary will be for the society for the relief of widows and children of deceased clergy, in the diocese of Ohio.

On the occasion of the holidays, the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railway Company will sell excursion tickets to any station on the line at one fare for the round trip. No excursion rate less than twenty-five cents. Tickets will be sold December 24, 25, 26, and 31, and January 1 and 2. Not good to return after January 3.

To dream of a ponderous salute,  
Brought on the tip of his staff,  
Is the sign of a storm  
(If the weather is warm,  
Unless it should happen to fall.)

Dreams don't amount to much, anyhow. Some signs, however, are reliable. If you are con stipa (c) with no appetite, tortured with sick headache and bilious symptoms, these signs indicate that you need Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets. They will cure you. All druggists.

**Rheumatism**

is undoubtedly caused by lactic acid in the blood. This acid attacks the fibrous tissues, and causes the pains and aches in the back, shoulders, knees, ankles, hips, and wrists. Thousands of people have found in Hood's Sarsaparilla a positive cure for rheumatism. This medicine, by its purifying action, neutralizes the acidity of the blood, and also builds up and strengthens the whole body.

**Massillon Time Tables.**

PITTSBURGH, PORT WYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD	
East.	West.
No. 4 9:20 a. m.	No. 1 9:50 a. m.
No. 10 9:57 a. m.	No. 2 5:15 p. m.
No. 12 10:41 p. m.	No. 7 1:55 p. m.
No. 4 3:27 p. m.	No. 9 11:19 a. m.
Local 12 0 m.	Local 5:50 a. m.
CLEVELAND, LORAIN & WHEELING RAILROAD	
East.	West.
No. 2 6:30 a. m.	No. 5 6:30 a. m.
No. 4 3:45 p. m.	No. 1 9:30 a. m.
No. 6 arrives 10 m.	No. 3 7:15 p. m.
Local 12 45 p. m.	Local 10:55 a. m.
WHEELING & LAKE ERIE RAILWAY.	
North.	South.
No. 4 8:50 a. m.	No. 3 7:42 a. m.
No. 6 1:05 p. m.	No. 2 1:20 p. m.
No. 8 5:50 p. m.	No. 7 6:20 p. m.
Local 8 35 a. m.	Local 3 55 p. m.

**Rheumatism**

We doubt if there is, or can be, a specific remedy for rheumatism; but thousands who have suffered its pains have been greatly benefited by Hood's Sarsaparilla. If you have failed to find relief, try this great remedy.

"I was afflicted with rheumatism twenty years. Previous to 1883 I found no relief, but grew worse, and at one time was almost helpless. Hood's Sarsaparilla did me more good than all the other medicine I ever had."

H. T. BALCOOT, Shirley Village, Mass.

"I had rheumatism three years, and got no relief till I took Hood's Sarsaparilla. It has done great things for me. I recommend it to others." LEWIS DUBBANK, Eddeford, Me.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is characterized by three peculiarities: 1st, the combination of remedial agents; 2d, the proportion; 3d, the process of securing the active medicinal qualities. The result is a medicine of unusual strength, effecting cures hitherto unknown. Send for book containing additional evidence.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla tones up my system, purifies my blood, stimulates my appetite, and tends to make me a good man." J. P. THURSON, Register of Deeds, Lowell, Mass.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla beats all others, and is worth its weight in gold." I. BARRINGTON, 130 Bank Street, New York City.

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**  
Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Made only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.  
**100 Doses One Dollar.**  
For engraved cards call at the Independent Company's store.



## LOCAL HAPPENINGS

## Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

A society of mothers has been organized in Portage county.

The rumor of a murder in the vicinity of East Greenville is baseless.

William Wendling, a C. L. & W. brakeman, lost two fingers Monday.

Massillon's telephone service is cheaper than that of any city in Ohio.

The delinquent tax collector spent Tuesday in the Mayor's court room.

Mr. Sam Oberlin has imported from Liverpool six English red cap chickens.

A petition to Congress, asking that Utah be not admitted as a State while polygamy is in practice, is being circulated in Massillon.

The Ft. Wayne Company has placed stretchers in every depot on its lines.—Wooster Republican.

The Pennsylvania railroad employees at Alliance receive a total of from \$15,000 to \$18,000 per month.

The wire used for the incandescent electric light circuits, is not insulated like that used in the arc circuits.

The Knights of the Glittering Blade will give a grand ball at Bamberlin's hall, on Monday evening, January 2.

The body of the late Mrs. Leininger, of Railroad avenue, the mother of Mrs. Joseph Bartle, was buried Tuesday morning.

The State board of public works at Columbus, has postponed action, in the matter of filling up the west side canal basin in this city.

The wool growers of Carroll county will meet on January 5 to discuss and take action regarding the national legislation proposed by the President.

There were 210 children who attended the Saturday session of the Industrial School, and fifty were turned away for lack of accommodations.

Mr. A. J. Ricks, and Miss Theodora Ricks, have been appointed respectively administrator and administratrix of the estate of the late Patrick C. Hull.

A few lonesome sleighs could have been seen Saturday night and Sunday morning, but the pleasure of riding in them was more imaginative than real.

The State Grange at Canton decided that the wool tariff of 1867 should be restored, that there should be a Secretary of Agriculture and that senators should be elected by popular vote.

Licenses to wed have been granted to Charles Labus and Rebecca Totten, of Minerva; M. F. Prescott and Mary Arnold, of Massillon, and Manias J. Metz Tillie Kile, of Jackson township.

Miss Elana Rink, daughter of the late Isaac Rink, of Canton, died Saturday last at 12 o'clock, at the home of her mother. Funeral services at Massillon on Wednesday next.—Canton Repository.

This is Messrs. Snyder & Co.'s first season for the manufacture of furnaces, and so great has been the success of the venture, that locally speaking, no one year has passed when so many furnaces have been bought.

Congressman McKinley writes to the editor of this paper under the date of December 16, "I will go to the Post-office Department at once, and see if I cannot do something to aid Massillon in securing the free delivery, to which she is entitled under the law."

Licenses to wed have been granted to Arthur K. Seaver and Ella Shamb, Tuscarawas; Charles G. Lawrence and Mary Lester, North Lawrence; George Druckbrod and Alice Dickerhoof, Greentown; William J. Cartwright and Mary Lloyd, Alliance; Jesse Slough and Marie Zeigler, and H. Schweitzer and Sadie L. Hilcher, Canton.

The Mayor of Canton insulted a Repository reporter in open court because the latter had questioned the propriety of the suppression, by the mayor, of the names of certain violators of the law, supposed to have a station in society. The right to criticize is one which officials elected for two years cannot destroy in papers of generations' standing.

Fred Jones, the four-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Jones, died Monday evening of membranous croup. The funeral took place Tuesday afternoon. The operation of tracheotomy was performed on the child's throat, but no efforts could save it. This is the second child which Mr. and Mrs. Jones have recently lost, and they have much sympathy.

The American Express Company's horse wishes it distinctly understood that he is yet in the land of the living, and that it was his competitor, of the Adams Express that passed over the dark river. The American's horse will continue to deliver goods with the same intelligence and dispatch that have thus far characterized his notable career. This correction in the cause of truth and history.

The choir of St. Mary's Catholic church has been preparing St. Clair's mass in G, and will render it Christmas morning, with the co-operation of the Harmonia orchestra. Mr. H. C. Baer has taken great pains to arrange this mass for orchestra, and has succeeded admirably. St. Clair's is an American mass, composed by a Buffalo organist. It is not "as deep as a well," in a musical sense, but has many tuneful airs and brilliant passages, which make it very appropriate for Christmas music.

Mrs. William Bean, residing on the corner of Hill and North streets, died Tuesday night at 8 o'clock. About a year ago she fell and dislocated her hip-joint, which, at her advanced age, was the cause of her death.

The efforts of the third and fourth class postmasters to get a raise of salary are not likely to be crowned with success. As there are ten aspiring patriots to each office, there is no danger of serious trouble from a strike.

The council frequently sees to it that pavements go down where none before existed. Could it not see that worn out pavements are sometimes replaced? There are some dangerous and disreputable holes in front of the Buckeye hall, or instance, that need attention.

The Fremont News man counted the names of the subscribers to the telephone exchange, whose instruments have been put in within a month, and then said, "Massillon has but thirty-five telephones." Massillon has nearly two hundred instruments connected with the city exchange, and about thirty-five trunk lines. Will the News make the correction?

Marshal Wendling and officer Hagan were called before Mayor Blaf'e, of Canton, Tuesday, as witnesses against Charles Curran and John Anderson, the tramps who were caught in this city, in the possession of dry goods, which proved to have been stolen from a Canton firm. Both prisoners pleaded guilty, and were each given sixty days in jail and fined twenty dollars.

A curious suit for damages was entered in court at Youngstown against George Tod and Henry Tod, two well-known capitalists. The plaintiff is A. J. Lane, mine boss, who in a petition avers that he leased a valuable tract of coal land for the defendants, who were to operate it and give him one-fourth the net profits. He wants an accounting.—Coal Trade Journal.

The shaft of the Witch Hazel Coal Company, near Youngstown, Ohio, will be worked out this month and the machinery removed elsewhere. The vein of coal was located by Charles Latimer, chief engineer of the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio railroad, with a witch hazel rod. Over 100,000 tons of coal have been taken out of the shaft.—Labor Tribune.

Hearing of a man who had composed a sentence containing twenty-eight letters, and wrote two repeated, Mr. J. W. Carnes tried his hand at that sort of thing. The Cleveland Press says: "J. W. Carnes, of Massillon, wins the Ohio championship for getting all the letters of the alphabet in the shortest sentence. He used just twenty-six letters, as follows: 'J. R. Quantz, M. D. Ship wif by keg C. N. V.' Mr. Carnes is entitled to the 'cook's?'"

At the regular meeting of Massillon Chamber Equitable Aid Union, No. 373, A. E. Sprinkle, secretary pro tem, following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing term: President, E. J. Beebe; vice president, Mrs. S. W. Klotz; secretary, and accountant, Harry Tinkler; treasurer, Mrs. A. A. Hallock; chaplain, Dr. J. L. McHie; sentinel, Miss Mary Dickinson; watchman, J. R. Oppenheimer; auxiliaries, Miss Magee; warden, N. H. Willaman; conductor, D. W. Kline.

George Wells, the tiny newsboy, whose life was a familiar one in Massillon up to a year ago, and whose scant earnings not only helped to support a family, but kept up a respectable bank account, writes in a personal school-boy note, from Delaware: "I have discovered how poor an education I have, and am trying to repair it. I have been through book-keeping once, but am going through it again so as to be thorough. Then I am going to get out and hustle."

The grocery store owned by Edward Hering, on West Tremont street, was closed by the Sheriff, yesterday afternoon. His assets will amount to about \$5,000, and his liabilities about \$3,000. C. L. McLain & Co., are his principal creditors, having claims for approximately \$1,100. It is believed that he can arrange his affairs, and resume business. The matter is very much regretted on all sides, as he is regarded as a good business man, thoroughly honorable and reliable. Only one cause can be assigned for the occurrence, and that is the favor he has shown his customers by giving them long time on small accounts. By so doing he was unable to meet his current obligations.

## WHO TOUCHED IT OFF.

## An Incendiary Fire Last Night.

A great mass of flame shot up from the western edge of the city Saturday night, and the fire proved to be at the barn owned by Taylor Clay, but used by the Massillon Brick Company. The stock was removed, but the building went off like tinder, being completely destroyed. Nobody had been in it for hours, and there was no possible accidental chance for the occurrence. Who the incendiaries are is a mystery.

The loss is about \$900, with no insurance. It was the only piece of property numbered in Mr. Clay's possessions not covered by insurance, and the lumber which had been hauled to further improve the structure was also destroyed. It sometimes happens that property owners are accused of burning buildings in order to obtain the insurance money, but in this instance there is not much ground for such a thought.

## A Feast of Music.

The musical event of the season will take place in St. Mary's Catholic church on Christmas, when St. Clair's grand mass in G will be rendered by an orchestra of fourteen instruments, increased choir and grand organ. This mass has been arranged for orchestra by H. C. Baer. The Harmonia will furnish the musicians, led by Mr. Baer, who will play the violin principal part. Mr. Jacob Henrich, director, and Gus Paul at the organ. This will be a rich treat to lovers of classic music.

## The Mechanics' Library.

The energetic efforts being made by the workmen of this city, to establish a library and reading room cannot now fail. A meeting was held last Sunday afternoon in furtherance of the plan. Though styled the Mechanics' Library, there is nothing to hinder any person from joining, who may wish to do so. The fees are to be kept as low as possible, and the aim will be to make the institution as popular as possible. The mechanics of Massillon could build no grander monument to themselves than to lay now the foundations for a public library.

## ARE YOU GUILTY?

## If So, Look Out For Limbach.

Street Commissioner Limbach is busily engaged in getting affairs in shape to vigorously prosecute all those who have failed to pay their street tax after due notification. Not less than forty suits will take place immediately, before the mayor, unless the delinquents otherwise settle, and as soon as this grist is finished, there are forty more to be looked after. It will only cost citizens \$2.50 to pay up voluntarily, but if judgment is secured against them, it will cost each one \$5.00. It therefore behooves every Massillonian, who has reason to believe the eye of the law upon him, to keep a watch on the nimble Commissioner.

## THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

## Musical Instruction in Public Schools.

The board of education met Tuesday night and in addition to paying bills and salaries, employed Prof. Graves, who is well-known in this vicinity as a special teacher of music.

This branch has been sadly neglected of late years, and it has been necessary to engage an orchestra for the various public exercises given by these schools, in lieu of vocal music. Prof. Graves will introduce graded work, and the results will be more apparent each year as the better instructed classes reach the high school.

Prof. Charles Zimmerman, who is the special teacher of penmanship, is doing good work, and even better will be well satisfied with Massillon's educational system, now that attention is being paid to these two branches.

The Massillon public school has always stood in the very front rank in official State reports, and have been a turning out young men and women well equipped for serious work. Now that the board has evinced a determination to give them more complete facilities, even better accounts may be expected.

## GONE!

## MORGAN BIDS FAREWELL TO MASSILLON.

## A Moral Victory, Won Without the Aid of the Law.

[From Monday's Daily Independent]

"The gamblers must go," said THE INDEPENDENT first on November 28. And since then it has persistently repeated "the gamblers must go," occasionally varying it to "Jack Morgan must go." To-day it is the pleasure of this paper to change the tense of the verb and say "Jack Morgan has gone!"

Yesterday evening the sale of his effects took place, the present owners being Edward Ertle and Frederick C. Henry. Morgan made up his mind that he wanted "to get out of the place." Why he wanted "to get out of the place," THE INDEPENDENT modestly refrains from even surmising. But it rejoices that "he got out." Mr. Morgan will seek the more salubrious climate of Sherrods ville, and will again live with his wife, who owns a saloon in that village.

Mr. "Cash" Henry, one of the new proprietors, called on THE INDEPENDENT this morning, to tell about the transaction. The policy of his predecessor is to be exactly reversed. The upper floors, including the gambling rooms, are to be used for living apartments, and only a legitimate saloon and restaurant business will be carried on. Mr. Henry says that he is anxious that none of the place's former odium shall cling to it, and any violation of the law or the proprieties taking place there hereafter, will be checked in the most summary manner.

The chamber of commerce entered into a written contract with manufacturers of bricks in Toledo, that if they would locate here a steam brick factory they should have their gas free. This factory did locate with accordance to agreement. They are now made to pay for their gas by the forms of law. For shame! citizens! Such things tend to nipping in the bud our incipient progress. Already there are not lacking signs that our boasted boom may, in a few years, be a thing looked back to with a melancholy smile.—Findlay Courier.

## PERSONALITIES

## And the Matters Which Agitate the Society World.

Mr. William Johnston, of Fostoria, is in the city.

Tom Reed is home from Hudson, for the holidays.

R. S. Handgrove has come from school for the holidays.

Henry Sonnhalter, of Bryan, Ohio, is visiting friends in the city.

Arthur Maier is spending the week at the home of his sister in Cleveland.

Mr. Charles Steese and family, Miss Steese, and Miss Johnson have returned from Boston.

John Schworm, who for some months has been at Newburg, has been returned to this city.

Mrs. Charles Snyder has been called to Albion, Mich., by the sickness of her mother, who resides there.

The Hon. John McBride has returned from the Baltimore convention of the Federation of Labor.

Miss Emma Reanick has returned to her home in this city, after a six-month's absence in the West.

Mr. William A. Uman has been promoted from C. L. McLain's office force to the corps of travelling men.

Mr. Frank Crone will become his father's partner on January 1, but will continue to sell upon the road.

The Hon. George Washington Wilhelm, who will ably represent Stark in the legislature, was in the city Tuesday morning.

Invitations have been issued for a party to be given by Mrs. Peter Everhard, at her residence on the plains, Thursday evening, December 29.

A surprise party was given in honor of Mrs. Mary Baumberger, on North Erie street, an old lady seventy-one years of age, on Saturday night.

Old Mr. and Mrs. Zielly, of Richville avenue, were treated to a surprise party Monday night, it being the anniversary of Mrs. Zielly's seventy-second birthday.

Mrs. Cora Kelly Flood, of Brooklyn, and who has many friends in this city, sailed December 7 for Europe, on the Celtic, expecting to be gone about six months.

W. W. Graham and W. L. Gorman, of Norwalk, C. H. Jenkins of Sandusky, and C. A. Wilson of Toledo, all Wheeling & Lake Erie railroad officials, spent Monday night in this city.

The Rev. J. R. Mills, D. D., now presiding elder of the Barnesville district of the Methodist church, dropped into this city Monday evening to see his sons, and left this morning.

The invitations have been issued by Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Smith for the marriage of their daughter, Miss Cecelia Smith, to Mr. William Sorg, on Thursday, December 29, at 8 o'clock, 188 South East street.

Visited Friday at the First Methodist Episcopal church, parsonage, No. 22 South Poplar street, by the Rev. D. H. Muller, D. D., Mr. M. F. Prescott and Miss Mary Arnold, both of Massillon, O.—Canton Repository.

The Massillon contingent attending school at East and Northampton, Mass., arrived home last night for the holidays. In the party were the Misses Hattie Russell, Hattie McLain, Ethel Everhard, Nellie Hunt, and Mary Ricks, and Messrs. Frank, Clarence, and John McLain, and Per Lee Hunt.

## THE COMING OPERA.

## "Faust" With a Large Company and Full Orchestra.

Three opera companies deservng the name have visited Massillon. McCull's Kate Bensberg's and Conreid's. It is rare indeed that meritorious operatic combinations visit this city, and when they do they should be supported. Such an one is the Greenwood company, which is booked for January 4. It is probably the only one which pretends to give grand opera in the provincial cities, and there is no doubt that it is fully competent to do it properly. There are fifty members in the troupe, including an orchestra, without which such an opera as "Faust" is weak and lame. The prima donna soprano is Miss Marie Greenwood, a new light in the operatic firmament, but such a brilliant one as to receive the highest of encomiums from Max Strakosch and Marx Maretzek, and in her support are: Mrs. Norman, the well known contralto; Miss McNeal, contralto; Mr. Traverser, the English tenor; Mr. Dubois, tenor; Signor Mariano Maina, bass, and Signor Tagliapietra, the world renowned baritone.

Gounod's masterpiece "Faust" will be presented. Some one has said, "If I could see but one opera, that opera would be 'Faust.'" No musical composition has ever been written which bears the test of time, like this. The Patti's and Nilsson's and Lehman's may for a brief time bring into notice the works of the Italian or German masters, but in the popular heart the sad story of "Marguerite," with its heart thrilling choruses, its clash of armor, its "Flower Song," and its "Jewel Song," and its wealth of all that is grand and good in music, will live when the others are forgotten.

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## AND A

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